CARNRICK'S

SOLUBLE FOOD

FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.

THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28587—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

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We have been Bordeaux shippers since 1815.

Qts.	pts.		Qts.	pts.
15-0	8-8	Breakfast—Medoc and St. Julien Medoc	15-0	8-8
11-0	6-8		11-0	6-8
22-0	13-8	Dinner—La Rose and St. Julien	22-0	13-8
22-0	12-0		22-0	12-0
37-8	19-12	After Dinner—Chateau Lafite	37-8	19-12

For Prices of Whiskies, Ports, Liqueurs, &c., send for our Illustrated Catalogue.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday.
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	14th Nov.
B.L. OCEANA	6188	1200	P. S. Tomlin	21st ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	28th ,,
B.L. CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Partitt	5th Dec.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	12th ,,
B.L. PESHAWUR	3906	600	W. A. Wheler	19th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	26th ,,
B.L. ROSETTA	3411	700	C. Gadd	2nd Jany.
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	9th ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	4879	1000	M. de Horne	16th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell.	23rd ,,
B.L. PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	30th ,,
† THAMES	4078	800	W. A. Seaton	6th Feb.
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3892	600	R. Harvey	13th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	20th ,,
B.L. ROME	5011	1000	A. B. Daniell	27th ,,
† ASSAM	3033	500	G. W. F. Browne.	5th Mar.
B.L. KHEDIVE	3868	600	L. H. Moule	12th ,,

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons	H.P.	Captain	About
PENINSULAR	4972	1000	A. C. Loggin	13th Novr.
MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	3rd Dec.
MALWA	2270	500	C. F. Preston	17th ,,

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, November 6, 1891.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Hand-books.

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other First Class Steamers will LEAV Bombay:—

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	
S. S. MANILLA	5,000	800	1st Dec., 1891.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of Food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	To sail
BORMIDA	On the 8th Dec., 1891.

For Handbooks of Information and other Particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1891.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st Dec. '91.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st Jan. '92.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class
TO TRIESTE or BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail
ORION	A. Orlando	3,800	550	18th Nov. '91.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA R.	Deperis	3,800	550	24th Nov. '91.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Acting Agent.

Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay. November 1, 1891.

"THE BOMBAY LONDON S. S. COMPANY."

Vessels.	Tons.	Will sail on		
"MARY BEYTS"	3790	or about	2nd Dec.	for Marseille.
"QUEEN OF INDIA"	3691	,,	18th ,,	do.
"MINNA CRAIG"	4700	,,	7th Jan.	do.
"EMPRESS OF THE EAST"	3200	,,	21st ,,	do.

These steamers are fitted throughout with Electric Light and have every Accommodation for First Class Passengers.

For full particulars Apply to

MESSRS. BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.,
Sirdar's Palaces, Bombay.

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BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

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FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATHIAWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 18th November, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee, weather permitting. Being followed by

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,169 tons, on 14th Nov., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,080 tons, on the 15th November, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachi, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 2,610 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 19th November, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th November 1891. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGE engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.*

SECOND SALOON accomodation by P. and O. secured a very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.

Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked furnished at once.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.(London), or at Liverpool by Messrs KING, BAILLIE & Co. MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.

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BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

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KING HAMILTON & Co., KING, BAILLIE & Co.
CALCUTTA. LIVERPOOL.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail.
ASIA	J. Laird	3569	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	Jas. Brown	3069	about 5th Dec.
ARABIA	C. H. Hillcoat	3514	,, 22nd Dec.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles).

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Per 2 lb. tins, cash 8 annas; credit 9 annas.

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APPLE.
BLACK CURRANT.
DAMSON.
GOOSEBERRY.
GREENGAGE.
PLUM.
RASPBERRY AND CURRANT.
RED CURRANT.
STRAWBERRY.

Per Tin, As. 7 Cash; As. 8 Credit.

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BLACK AND RED CURRANT JELLY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
½ lb. Tin	0 7	0 8
1 lb. Tin	0 11	0 13

MARMALADE, per 1 lb. tin, As. 6 Cash; As. 7 Credit.

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THACKER & Co.'s BOOK CATALOGUE.

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PERSONS in want of a really good new (or second-hand) PIANO are invited to call at the above.

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PIANOFORTES tuned,

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Price of one cwt. Cask delivered free at the Bombay stations. Rs. 51.

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HIGHLAND MALT WHISKEY.

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NOTE.—Purchasers of Treacher's Highland Malt Whiskey should observe that each Label and Capsule contains both the Company's Trade Mark, and the Words "Phœnix Brand" stamped thereon.

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PURE AND WHOLESOME.

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2. No deleterious or Poisonous Compounds in our Godown.
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FOR FORTY YEARS PAST DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT has been gradually increasing in popularity, until it is now known and appreciated everywhere as a useful and reliable Curative. It is confidently commended to all in search of a Remedy for any Throat or Lung Complaint.

ASTHMA soon yields to the Expectorant, as it overcomes the spasmodic contraction of the wind-tubes, and facilitates the expulsion of the mucus which clogs them.

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SORE LUNGS are afforded prompt relief, as it removes all irritating matter from the Pulmonary Organs, heals and invigorates them, and has thus saved thousands from Consumption.

COUGHS, Colds, Wooping-Cough, Croup, and all Throat-ails, or Pulmonary Complaints, are beneficially effected or certainly cured by this Remedy. It is scientifically compounded from carefully selected drugs, and will be found, on trial, worthy the reputation it has established for itself as a

TRUSTY, HELPFUL REMEDY.

Can be had from all Respectable Chemists and Druggists in India.

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UNIVERSAL MIXTURE	,, 0	14 ,,
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The only measurements they require are as follows:—

FOR SHIRTS.		FOR SLEEPING SUITS.
Height.	N.B.—These Shirts are made with turn down collars attached unless specially ordered otherwise.	Height.
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Rs.	7-8	10-0	14-0	17-8	20-0	25-0

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First and Unique Tour in India.

LAMBERT D'ARC'S MARIONETTES

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THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE TROUPE EVER SEEN!

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MONS. L D'ARC is the only one who has had the honour to perform before H. M. the QUEEN of England and T. R. H. The PRINCE and PRINCESS of Wales; and the Highest English and Foreign Nobility.

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GRAND EXTRA PERFORMANCE

ON SATURDAYS, AT 3 O'CLOCK,

When Children under 12 years are admitted Half Price.

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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NOTICE.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Companies from This Date, and are prepared to Accept Marine and Fire Risks on the most Favorable Terms.

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Agents.

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VERBAL OFFERS will be received on FRIDAY next, the 13th Inst., at 11 a.m. (local time) by the Commissariat Storekeeper-General for the Supply of Bags (Jute) required for Bombay. Further particulars can be obtained from the above Officer.

GEO. RADCLIFFE, Major,
Commissariat Storekeeper-General.
Comt. Storekeeper-Genl.'s Office, Bombay, 11th Nov. 1891.

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Actual Number of Subscribers on 11th Nov., 1891.

Nationality.	Local.	Up-country.	Total.
Europeans	736	1,812	2,548
Hindoos	214	195	9
Jews	13	15	
Mahomedans	18	17	
Parsees	263	93	356
Portuguese	156	129	285
Libraries, Clubs, etc	27	117	144
Total	1,427	2,378	3,805

Local Subscribers are Supplied at their Residences in Bombay, and its Suburbs, with Local Dailies, Home Weeklies and Monthly English Periodicals, and Newest Books, through Library Messengers.

Up-country Subscribers are Supplied with above through the Post.

Terms of Subscription, Price Lists, and Catalogue of Books, may be had on Application.

Indian Newspapers, LENT and SOLD.

English Newspapers and Periodicals, LENT and SOLD.

New and Second-hand Books, LENT and SOLD.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 4th November 1891.

" No. 4156-D.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, the 22nd October 1891.

HORSES.

REMOUNTS.

NOTIFICATION.

WITH reference to the advertisement of the 15th October, 1890, it is hereby Notified that the number of young COUNTRY-BRED HORSES likely to prove suitable for Army purposes, which it is anticipated will be purchased by the Government of India during the year 1892-93, is estimated at 850.

But this estimate is subject to alteration hereafter.

BENGAL.

HAPUR REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375

KURNAL REARING DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..375

BOMBAY.

AHMEDNAGAR DEPOT.

Young horses, eighteen months old and upwards ..100

Total .. 850

2. The average price for young horses of this Class will be fixed according to their merits, but every horse presented for purchase will be valued separately, and higher or lower prices may be given, provided that the average fixed by Government is not exceeded.

3. The purchases will be made at the various Horse Fairs and Horse Shows, and districts in India, by Remount Agents, under the orders of the Director of Army Remount Department."

By order of His Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

B. H. POTTINGER, Lieut.-General.
Secretary to Government.

NEW GOODS.

CHRISTY'S KOLA COCOA

Contains all the nutrient, stimulating, and health-giving properties of Kola Nut and Cocoa. As a food product it is unequalled. Has a most agreeable flavour, and can be well recommended for the use of Invalids and Delicate Children.

Price: Re. 1-0.

CHRISTY'S KOLA ELIXIR

Will be found Palatable, Nutritious and Invigorating. As. 12 and Re. 1-8.

CAFFYN'S MALTO-CARNIS.

Nutrious and stimulating food for Invalids, Cyclists, Cricketers, and Explorers. Re. 1-14.

PURILINE TOOTH POLISH.

A pure and perfect article for Teeth, Gums, and Breath. As. 12.

KEPLER'S MALT EXTRACT, &c.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4, with or without Cod Liver Oil.

MALTINE AND PREPARATIONS.

Re. 1-6 per Bottle.

Clean and Preserve your

BROWN LEATHER

Boots, Shoes, Travelling Bags, &c., by PROPERT'S

BROWN LEATHER RENOVATOR. As. 6.

SHIRLY'S

NEW CHINA SCENT BOTTLES.

Very Pretty and Novel. May be used for Salts. As. 12 and Re. 1.

MADON, SONS & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SKATING RINK.

TO-DAY, THURSDAY, 12TH NOV., 1891.

LADIES' SESSION, from 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Admission Free. Skates 8 annas.

AFTERNOON SESSION, from 5 to 7 P.M.
Admission Re. 1, with use of Skates.

"SPECIAL PEOPLE'S NIGHT,"
(8-30 to 11 p.m.).

FREE ADMISSION! FREE ADMISSION!!

"FREDELIS'S STRING BAND."

A European INSTRUCTOR is present at all Sessions.

NUGENT & Co.

GREAT BALLOON ASCENT AND DESCENT IN A WAR PARACHUTE,

BY

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R.N.R.,

From the VICTORIA GARDENS, at 4-30 P.M.,

ON FRIDAY, 13TH NOVEMBER.

This descent will prove the utility of the Parachute should the Balloon be shot away during Naval or Military operations.

Lieut. MANSFIELD will endeavour to beat his last descent from an altitude of

6,500 Feet,

And will try to enter the clouds before leaving his balloon.

Every Precaution has been taken to ensure success, but should any unforeseen accident prevent an ascent, arrangements have been made, with the approval of the Commissioner of Police, to return the Gate Money, on presentation of the duplicate tickets, on the following day, at the GAIETY THEATRE.

ADDISSION:

Special Reserved Seats near the Balloon.....Rs. 5
First Class Seats ..... " 2
Second Class Seats..... " 1
Promenade..... As. 8

Tickets may be had at Soundy & Co.; Southwell and Austin; Treacher & Co., Fort, Byculla; and Beynon & Co.

Band of the East Yorkshire Regiment will be in attendance from 2 p. m.

Interesting Photographic Views of Balloon Ascents and of Views taken from the Balloon are ON VIEW at SOUTHWELL & AUSTIN, Ld., Hornby Row, Bombay.

COMPOUND SULPHUR TABLETS

Prepared after the Formula of

SIR ALFRED B. GARROD.

THE well known beneficial Properties of Sulphur, coupled with its simplicity, have always secured for it the appreciation of the Public, with whom it has long been a favourite; but since so eminent an authority as Dr. GARROD called special attention to its merits and published a formula, which converts it into an Agreeable Sweetmeat, these Compound Sulphur Tablets are made with a view of furnishing in one single Tablet a proper Dose for an Adult, and are simply equal to five ordinary Garrod's Sulphur Lozenges with the Proportions prescribed by him strictly adhered to. Price per bottle, Annas 12.

MADON SONS & Co.,
23, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING COMPANY.

WE undertake to Type (by Type-writing Machines) ALL LEGAL and COMMERCIAL Manuscript work, CIRCULARS, POETRY, SERMONS, ESSAYS, PLAYS, NEWS, INVITATIONS, PETITIONS, and ADDRESSES, &c. It is the first enterprise of its kind in India and in these days of keen competition, the speedy despatch of work, combined with cheap labor and printing, it is sure to greatly commend itself to the Indian public, as it has already in America and England. Rates and Particulars on Application.

THE BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co.,
72, Medows Street,

Bombay, 22nd October 1891.

ESTATE OF MAJOR-GENERAL E. A. GREEN, (DECEASED).

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1866

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having CLAIMS against the late E. A. GREEN, Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, who died at Omsleigh, Mowbray Road, Upper Norwood, in the County of Surrey, on the 24th day of January, 1891, Certificate of Administration to whose Estate has been granted to PRYCE WEEDON, a member of the Firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said administrator will proceed to administer the assets having regard only to the claims, of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securites or property belonging to the said estate are also hereby required to pay without delay the amount owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to the Estate.

Bombay, 21st Oct. 1891.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other articles too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE 1500 AMERICAN KEROSINE OIL of well-known makers, either wholesale or retail, at very moderate rates. Apply to

હેપતુલા શેકઆદમની કું૦

i. e., HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co.,

Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

FOR SALE.

SHARES FOR SALE.

50 CROWN BREWERY COMPANY'S SHARES, at Rs 90 each. This Company has steadily paid a 9 per cent. Dividend for several years past.

31 NEW MURREE CLUB COMPANY'S SHARES, at Rs 100 each. This company paid 10 per cent. Dividend last year.

As the above Shares must be SOLD to close a Partnership Loan Account, Reasonable Offers will be entertained. The lots can be divided to suit purchasers.

Address "PARTNER," care of *Pioneer* Press, Allahabad.

SALE OF THE BOMBAY SAW MILLS.

IMPORTANT SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

POSSESSING a frontage to Bombay Harbour and a right to Import Timber Free of Port Trust Bunder Fees.

Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. have received instructions to submit to PUBLIC COMPETITION, at their Auction Rooms, on SATURDAY, 28th November, 1891, at 4 p.m.—

All that piece of land with the Factories, Workshops, and Buildings Erected thereon at Tank Bunder, in the Island of Bombay, and containing 32,021 square yards. This land is held on a lease from the Government of Bombay from the 1st of May, 1862, for a term of 50 years with a provision for renewal for a further term of 50 years.

And also the Engines, Machinery, Tools and Plant, &c., of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited.

The above property will be offered in one lot. Arrangements will be made for intending purchasers to view the property, buildings, and machinery on application to the Undersigned, from whom all further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained.

J. I. MURRAY,
Trustee for Debenture Holders, Bombay Saw Mills.

Care of
EWART LATHAM & CO.

Bombay, 24th October, 1891.

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.'s BAZAR.

FOR SALE.

BRAND new English-made CARRIAGES, such as Victorias, Cee and underspring Victorias, half Cee spring Victorias, Cance Landaus, and Mail Phaetons, built to order, by best makers, and suitable for one or pair of horses; also some second hand English-made light carriages.

A few sets of English-made new plated and brass mounted single, double, and four-in-hand Harnesses. Also best real MOCCA COFEE, in bags of 7 lbs each.

FOR SALE AND HIRE.

Blackwood, carved and teakwood French-polished FURNITURE of the lastest design.

Some Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass Ware, Plated Ware and Silver Cutch Works, &c.

Apply to

CUMMU JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48, for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 5 per month in advance, postage extra.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climes from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR"

CIGARS.

SMOKE AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY.

BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	inches long, in boxes of		50
BAHADUR PRINCESSAS	5	"	"	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 2	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR " 3	3¾	"	"	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	"	"	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	"	"	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,

MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

"THE BLÜTHNER" PIANO-FORTES.

BOUDOIR AND CONCERT GRANDS AND COTTAGES

BY the above maker, are now being monthly received at their Bombay Agency, and are offered at Manufacturer's Prices, *plus* Rs. 60 for freight and incidental charges.

Though low priced, these high-class instruments stand HIGHEST in the estimation of Western civilisation. The Factory is the largest in Europe, manufacturing no less than 3,000 Pianos every year, which, reduced to a minimum, will exhibit the extraordinary fact of one Piano in every working hour of the day.

Another feature very remarkable with these Pianos is their sweetness and richness of tone their perfect and never failing mechanism, delicacy of touch, and last, but not least, the length of time they keep in tune, which is twice or thrice as long as the best Pianos—a fact which is an important advantage to Mofussil Residents.

We invite inspection of these splendid Pianos, and will send Messrs. T. Blüthner's own Illustrated Price List free on application.

MARCKS & Co., LD.,

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE, BOMBAY,

43, ESPLANADE ROAD, AND 1, ASH LANE,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA AND BURMAH.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,30,000.

LONDON BANKERS—*Bank of England, Messrs. Glyn Mills Currie & Co.*, and *National Bank of Scotland, Ld.*

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London.

BRANCHES—Edinburg, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Kurrachee, Agra, Lahore, Rangoon, and Shanghai.

AGENCIES in the Persian Gulf, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed theron when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time for remittance to England in the Bank's Bills, and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed, and all REMITTANCES made payable to THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY BRANCH—18, RAMPART ROW.

May 16, 1891.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.

REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay, Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over, Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short periods granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.

GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.

REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 63,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. DE BOVIS, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

ALBERT DEACON, Esq (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.

THOMAS JACKSON } Managers.
EWEN CAMERON }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG,
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	SAIGON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAN FRANCISCO,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SINGAPORE,
CALCUTTA,	MANILA,	TIENTSIN,
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	YOKOHAMA,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 4 Per Cent.

Terms for shorter periods on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£ 1,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£ 500,000.
RESERVE FUND .....£ 100,000.

The Capital has been adjusted at 1s. 6d. per rupee at a cost of £116,625.

HEAD OFFICE:

47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KURRACHEE, DELHI, RANGOON, AND MANDALAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS are received for Fixed Periods at Rates of Interest which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day on the Bank's Head Office and Branches, also on Provincial Towns in Great Britain, on Paris and on the Chief Towns in Australia and New Zealand; and, when required, the Bank will forward the First of Exchange to the payees free of charge. Remittances may also be sent by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

JAS. BUCHAN,
Manager.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SPECIAL FEATURES!

1. ANNUAL DIVISION OF PROFITS.—52 Bonuses have been declared and the average annual return in actual cash has been over Rs. 45 in every Rs. 100 paid in premium.
2. FINANCIAL STRENGTH.—The Accumulated Funds are upwards of 40 per cent. of the Total Risks Outstanding. In addition to this there is £140,000 uncalled capital.
3. ECONOMY OF MANAGEMENT.—The Expenses for last year were under 10 per cent. of the Income.
4. The Universal is the OLDEST ESTABLISHED Life Office in India.

CLAIMS PAID IMMEDIATELY ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Apply to

KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

THE STANDARD.

PUBLIC DEMAND.—New Policies for £ 1,379,000 were granted during 1889. This is in excess of the amount reported by any of the Scotch offices, and again places the STANDARD at the head of the list.

REVENUE INCREASE.—The Revenue has increased by £ 45,000, and now amounts to £ 974,948 per annum.

INCREASE OF FUNDS.—The Funds have been increased by £ 353,643, and now amount to £ 7,343,956 sterling.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

Standard Buildings, Hornby Row, Bombay.

INSURANCES.

THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CAPITAL and other FUNDS,
£477,774-12-10 on the 31st December, 1890.
NO FORFEITURE OF ASSURANCE
IN THE EVENT OF DISCONTINUANCE.
EACH Payment under the Limited Premium System securing
PROPORTIONATE SUM ASSURED
AND
PROPORTIONATE BONUS,
POSITIVE PROMISSORY NOTES,
Unconditional and Payable to Bearer, being issued with each Premium.

FIXED SURRENDER VALUES.

LIBERAL CONDITIONS
AND
BONUS ADDITIONS.

RATES MODERATE.

EURASIAN LIVES ARE TAKEN AT THE SAME RATES AS FOR EUROPEANS.

ENTIRE NET PREMIUMS (NOT LESS THAN 80 PER CENT. OF THE GROSS) INVESTED IN TRUST FOR POLICY-HOLDERS.

CLAIMS PAYABLE AFTER ONE MONTH ON PROOF OF DEATH.

Intending Assurers are Invited to Note that this year being the Bonus Year, all Policies on WITH PROFIT Scale effected during this and the next month of December will rank for a FULL YEAR'S BONUS.

Prospectus, Deed of Trust, and all necessary Information may be obtained on Application to

BYRNE, NANJEE & Co.,
99, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Agents.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances), CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 7,500,000
BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, CAPITAL	Frs. 10,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M 6,000,000
The NEW SWISS LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE CO.	

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. All claims PROMPTLY SETTLED in BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to

£5,672,040 17s. 8d. STERLING.

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES covering risk on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for	1862	£309,690 0 0
"	1885	£988,156 0 0
"	1886	£955,039 0 0
"	1889	£1,104,173 16 10

LIFE BRANCH.

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES. LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without references to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods of ADULTS, and Children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when Assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated LIFE FUND now amounts to..... £3,473,114 5 9

Total ACCUMULATED FUNDS.... £6,161,508 13 11

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1874	£2,957,174 12 4	1884	£5,348,407 9 2
1879	£4,260,595 15 1	1889	£6,161,508 13 11

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

IS WELL KNOWN for the Liberality of its Dealings, and among other ADVANTAGES, which European and Native Assurers have, are:—

UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY,
VERY MODERATE PREMIUMS,
LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND
SURRENDER VALUES.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that an Assurance of Rs. 5,000 (under the Company's NEW PLAN) may generally be secured or the Yearly Payment, which usually would be charged for Rs. 3,000 only. NINETY PER CENT. OF THE PROFITS ARE DIVIDED amongst the Assured every three years.

ENTIRE DIRECTION IN INDIA.

NATIVE LIVES AT EUROPEAN RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY and remain in India.

The 'ORIENTAL' Grants, with or without Profits, Whole-term Policies, Temporary, Single Payment, Terminable Premium, or Sterling Policies (payable in India or England) Treble Benefit Endowment, Fully Paid-up, Half Credit System, Decreasing Scale and Family Pension Policies; also Endowments for Children and Liberal Annuities.

Proposal Papers, Prospectuses, and all further information on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Manager and Actuary
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay or any Local Agent throughout India.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

PERRIER JOUET & CO.'S

"B." BRAND

CHAMPAGNE,

in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.

LYON & CO.,
Sole Agents, Bombay.

PURE OLD HIGHLAND WHISKIES.
Selected by J. H. JOHNSTON, GLASGOW.
"BLUE BELL" BRAND, at Rs. 18 per doz.
DUNCAN KENNEDY & SON'S
* * * * BLEND, at Rs. 22 per doz.
R. HILLCOAT & SON'S
"JOCKEY CLUB" BRAND, at Rs. 25 per doz.
GUARANTEED 7 YEARS OLD.
SPECIAL TERMS TO LARGE BUYERS.
R. RAMCHANDRA & Co., SOLE AGENTS,
11, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.

GRAND DEPOT of Pure GRAPE WINES, German Beer, Triest Sugar, Switzer Cheese (Gruzere), and General Provisions. Received every Fortnightly.

T. SGUROPOLO & CO.
26, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

CROFT, WELLS & Co.,

SOLE AGENTS AND
IMPORTERS OF VERY CHOICE & RICH WINES.

BRANDIES.

T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac **
T. Hine & Co.'s	Fine Pale Cognac V S
Jules Grimmond's	Brandy *** O P
Jules Grimmond's	Chariot Brand.

From Rs. 16 to Rs. 90 Per Doz.

WHISKIES.

David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch **
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch ***
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch****
David Smith & Co.'s	Very Fine Old Scotch*****
Goune Croft & Co.'s	Finest Old Scotch.
Robinson's	Special Blend.

From Rs. 22 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

PORT WINES.

Croft & Co.'s	Very Old Tawny Port.
Croft & Co.'s	Fruity Port.
Stanley & Grimm's	Port, delicious.
Stanley & Grimm's	Tawny Port, rich.

From Rs. 15 to Rs. 38 Per Doz.

CHAMPAGNE.

Lafour Pere and Fil's	Unsurpassable.
Lagarde and Cie	Special Cuvee.
Armand Freres'	Cuvee Reservee.

From Rs. 21 to Rs. 64 Per Doz.

WE HAVE AN EXTENSIVE SALE AT CALCUTTA.

SUPPLIER TO THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE, THE BENGAL CLUB, CALCUTTA, &c.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE, MESSES. CLUBS, &c.

OUTSTATION ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY EXECUTED.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Gaity Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.
Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Mons. D'Arc's Marionettes, 9 p.m.
Skating Rink, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m., 5 to 7 p.m., and 8-30 to 11 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Hajeen arrived on the 10th from Colombo.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Pachumba (s), for Karachi, &c.; Fultala (s), Galle; and H. M. S. Redbreast, Persian Gulf.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Fultala left the dock yesterday.

MANOCKJEE NUSSERWANJEE PETIT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 5,638, the daily average being 181. The total of new patients was 1,061.

ANOTHER ROBBERY FROM A GOA CHURCH.—The safe of the Church of St. Lawrence at Goa is reported to have been broken into and the money and Church property, to the value of Rs. 1,500, stolen therefrom.

HINDU BURNING GROUND AT MAHIM.—We hear that, on learning of the want of a wall round the Hindu burning ground at Mahim, which has been badly felt for some time, Mr. Pranjeevundas Culliandas has generously offered to contribute Rs. 4,000 for the purposes of supplying the want.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated in this dispensary during the last month was 2,097, of these 690 were new admissions, consisting of 236 males, 199 females, and 205 children. The average daily attendance was 67·64. The total number of children vaccinated at the dispensary during the month was 55.

A MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.—Wittooba Ballajee and Vittoojee Pandoojee, both residing in Toorkee Street, have reported to the police that their sons Gunput and Krishna, both aged 13 years, left home at 7 o'clock on Monday evening, and have not since been heard of. Gunput was wearing at the time he left the house gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 45, while Krishna was wearing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 37.

DEATH FROM LOCKJAW.—An inquest was held yesterday, by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, at the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of Fazal Babool, a ship-labourer, aged 25 years, living at Bapoo Hajam Street. On the 21st of last month the deceased and several other labourers were engaged in the hold of the s. s. Ruthenia, at the Victoria Dock, discharging some machinery. A case of machinery, weighing from ten to twelve maunds, was being hoisted, when one end got caught on a rail. The deceased was trying to get this free, when it suddenly twisted, and struck him on the right leg, inflicting a small wound on the sole of the foot. On the 24th of last month he was taken to the Gocouldas Tejpal Hospital, where he seemed to progress favourably. On the 4th inst., however, he was seized with lockjaw, and he died yesterday. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE DEATH OF A CHILD IN A SEWER.

SOME time ago, it may be remembered, a man, named Naran Jaitha, filed a suit in the Small Causes Court against the Municipal Commissioner for the recovery of Rs. 1,000 for the loss of his daughter, Heera, a child about six years of age, who met her death by falling into a man-hole at Khetwadi which had been left open and unprotected through the negligence of some Municipal servants. Mr. W. E. Hart, Chief Judge, passed a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 250, but on the application of Mr. Bayley, Solicitor for the Municipality, the Judge submitted the case for the opinion of the High Court. The Appellate Court, consisting of the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, after hearing the arguments of counsel decided nearly all the points in favour of the plaintiff, but added that the Judge ought to have taken into consideration the question of the maintenance of the child. The case was accordingly sent back to the Small Causes Court, and it came on for final judgment yesterday, before the Acting Chief Judge, Mr. C. W. Chitty. Mr. Rustomjee Sonawalla, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Bayley, of the firm of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the Municipality.

Mr. Sonawalla, in asking the Judge to confer the decree passed by Mr. Hart, said that thirteen points were raised in this case and submitted for the opinion of the High Court by Mr. Hart at the request of the defendent's counsel. Nearly all the points were decided in favour of the plaintiff.

Mr. Bayley: Excuse me for interrupting. All the points were not decided in the plaintiff's favour.

Mr. Sonawalla: They were.

Mr. Bayley: Excuse me; you were not present in the High Court, whereas I was present at the time the judgment was delivered.

Mr. Sonawalla, continuing, said that he had read the judgment, and he thought that all the points were decided in the plaintiff's favour. The judges had remarked that Mr. Hart ought to have taken into consideration the question of the maintenance of the child, but that remark, Mr. Sonawalla submitted, was meant for the future guidance of the Court. This point was not raised by the counsel for the defence at the time.

Mr. Bayley said that the remark was not made for the future guidance of the Court, but it was made for the future guidance and decision in the case. The expense of the maintenance of the child might have exceeded the benefit the parent might have derived from the income of the child, who was supposed to earn four annas per week; and so when the Appellate Court's suggestion that the judge ought to have taken the question of the maintenance of the child into consideration, was acted upon, the plaintiff's claim was a mere nothing as the expense of maintenance must necessarily exceed the benefit which the parent might have derived from the earnings of the child. In support of his contention Mr. Bayley cited a decision in the case of Halvi *vs.* Railway Company as decided in the Irish Courts and reported in the Irish Law Reports. Mr. Bayley asked his Honour to take into consideration the suggestion of the High Court about the cost of the maintenance of the child. He concluded by saying that when both the credit and the debit were taken into account, the claim would be a mere cipher.

Mr. Sonawalla said that the cost of the maintenance of the child would be only eight annas per month. Many a man supported his wife and about half-a-dozen children on a small pay of Rs. 10 only.

The Judge said that he would take time to read the evidence and deliver his judgment on Monday next.

PROPOSED PARACHUTE DESCENT.

LIEUT. MANSFIELD, R. N. R., who proposes to give a balloon ascent and parachute descent, principally for the purpose of demonstrating the utility of the balloon and parachute for practical purposes during the time of warfare, has now completed his arrangements for the exhibition to take place on Friday afternoon at the Victoria Gardens. The balloon, which will be used on the occasion require 25 thousand feet of gas to inflate it, and by its aid Lieutenant Mansfield proposes to reach an altitude of 6,500 feet. If he accomplishes this, it will be by far the highest drop that has ever been made in Bombay. Lieutenant Mansfield has done everything possible to ensure the success of the exhibition, and spectators may rely upon the ascent and descent taking place on Friday afternoon. An interesting collection of photographs connected with ballooning are now on exhibition at the business premises of Messrs. Southwell and Austin, Albert Buildings.

THE cycle hands of Coventry and Birmingham are looking with an anxious eye to the progress of the new French Customs Bill, which will impose on each cycle imported a duty calculated to be equal to two pounds sterling on every machine. It is not merely that this will tend to check orders from France. What is feared is that upon the passing of this measure it will become to the interest of our makers to open factories in France, which would supply not France only, but other Continental nations and even this country too. The Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and the Manufacturers' Association, which comprise about fifty of the principal firms, have already addressed thr Foreign Office on the subject.

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ALLEGED BLACKMAILING BY A MUNICIPAL SERVANT.

THE prosecution of Enoch Solomon, a sub-inspector in the Bombay Municipality, for receiving an illegal gratification on October 17, under circumstances already reported, was resumed yesterday, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts. Mr. Buckland, of Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Bombay Municipality, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, defended the accused.

Superintendent H. Brewin, B Division, said he recollected a man, named Cassum Ahmed, coming to him on Friday, Oct. 16, at a quarter to three in the afternoon. Witness received certain information from him and directed him to call at his office the following morning, which he did. On the afternoon of the 17th, at 1-30 p.m., witness was passing the Pydhownie Police Station when he saw the accused standing in the doorway. Witness had pulled up the conveyance he was in and the accused walked up to him, Mr. Good was not with the accused, who was not in any way under arrest. Accused made a statement to witness.

The learned counsel for the defence objected to this confession being spoken to as it was a statement made to a police officer, and could not be accepted as evidence.

The Court upheld the objection.

Mr. Buckland addressed the Court and said he did not know whether further evidence was desirable to rebut the defence set up. The prosecuton had succeeded since the last hearing in finding a witness who would come forward to give evidence as regarded the actual purchase of this meat by the man Ibrahim Goolam Mohideen. There was the strict denial of Cassum before the Court that neither Ibrahim nor the accused ever came for the meat on that occasion in the market. The theory of the defence was that this was a got-up case by Sayid Ismail to spite or show enmity to the accused Enoch Solomon. There was no evidence called for the defence connecting Sayid Ismail with this matter at all, and, as a matter of fact Sayid Ismail was not connected in any way with this scheme. The only evidence they had got about the enmity was that the letter put in by the accused, that was written three years ago to the Municipal Commissioner. It appeared utterly impossible that such a plot could have been got up, because Cassum in his statement said he went to Mr. Brewin on Friday. They had Mr. Brewin's own statement that the man came to him on Friday afternoon. Mr. Buckland asked the Court's permission to be allowed to call evidence which would refute the story sprung on them (the prosecution), and put it out of court at once. He considered this story absurd regarding the Rs. 5 scheme. How was it possible for Cassum to have had any knowledge of the scheme and of the action of Mr. Brewin. He could not possibly have known that the Inspector and Ibrahim Goolam were going to buy 30lbs. of meat. Even if the accused stated he had seen the butcher Cassum about the meat, how was it possible for the butcher to have known anything about the Rs. 20, Rs. 10, or a Rs. 100 note, and make up this plot? The story was absolutely impossible as this man went the day before and told Mr. Brewin that the accused was trying to extort Rs. 5. Mr. Buckland, therefore, submitted he might be allowed to call the witness who would testify to the actual purchase of the meat and put the story out of court.

Mr. Cooper replied that he did not think he could allow the witness to be called. If after a case was disposed of there was reason to believe a witness had perjured himself, then the proper course would be to apply to the court. He did not feel justified in calling the witness.

Mr. Buckland, after referring to passages of Miriambee's and Cassum's evidence relating to the accused threatening to sell their stall by auction submitted that this was sufficient to show the consideration for the Rs. 5. It had been pointed out that the accused having no connection with the market had no right to deal with the stall. Even if he had not, yet he represented his influence to Miriambee, who would not otherwise have paid him the Rs. 5. The fact of his representing that he was connected with the market was quite sufficient for her, as a mere ignorant woman, to believe he was. Another fact was the statement made by all the witnesses that when Mr. Good stopped the accused he denied he had any money at all. He had four annas of his own, and, when Mr. Good searched him, he produced Rs. 5 from his (the accused's) pocket. Mr. Buckland, in conclusion, submitted that the statement made by the accused to Mr. Good, that he had no money at all, was certainly misleading.

Mr. Kirkpatrick said their defence was put forward two hours after the arrest on the 17th of October and was sent by telephone from the Pydhownie Police Station to the market, and it had not been changed in any way whatever. The learned counsel did not see how Mr. Buckland could be allowed to call evidence to rebut the evidence of the defence, which remained unshaken in the slightest degree. He (Mr. Kirkpatrick) considered he was only entitled to deal with the point in reference to which Mr. Brewin was called. He was not quite sure whether he clearly understood what the point was, for which he had been called to speak to. Possibly it was to show how it could have been foreseen on the Friday when Mr. Brewin was appealed to, that this particular prosecution would have taken place on the Saturday morning. No doubt it could not have been foreseen that the particular matter of Rs. 5 would have occurred on Saturday morning. His Worship would remember the evidence given at the last hearing by Ebrahim regarding the arrangements he made with the accused about the purchase of the mutton. Was it impossible, after Cassum knew the mutton was to be bought from him and he was determined to put the scheme into force, that he should have said to himself, "Well, if there is to be this purchase of mutton from me on Saturday, it won't be difficult to devise some scheme. Change will be necessary for the purchase of this meat, and I will communicate with the police, and all the necessary arrangements can be made for carrying out my plan." Mr. Kirkpatrick considered this was certainly not impossible. But he did not know the nature of the communication made by Cassum to Mr. Brewin on that day. These were susceptibilities that did not need to be gone into. The case, argued the learned counsel, was not proved. There was nothing to show what was the representation made by the accused. Very many inferences could be made before one could get at any representation. Mr. Kirkpatrick said his Worship was acting as judge and jury, and submitted if he were addressing a jury he was not entitled to inform it of anything against an accused which was not before the Court. There was not a scrap of evidence to prove that the accused said he would let or auction the stall beyond that of the accomplices. Without corroboration the evidence of accomplices could not be acted upon. There was moreover no corroboration whatever of the criminal motive why this money was taken. He did not see what could be easier than to go to the bazaar and get twenty witnesses to say that this meat was not purchased from Cassum, but from another person. After Mr. Kirkpatrick spoke upon the technical point already discussed—whether the accused was made amenable under the Municipal Act, within the meaning of Section 21 of the I. P. Code, which he upheld, he (the accused) was not in this case, and therefore asked the Magistrate to find in favour of the accused upon the facts he had laid before the court, and acquit him of the charge against him.

Mr. Cooper, in delivering judgment for the accused, said: After considering the evidence in this case, it appears to me I am bound to consider these facts, that this man has been eleven or twelve years in the Municipality. And during that time he has received frequent promotion and up to the present time borne a good character. Also the fact that for the last two or three years he has had nothing at all to do with the stalls or business of the Crawford Markets. And, again, if he had, there has been no reason to doubt that if he faithfully carried out his duties he must only have caused, among certain persons he has had to deal with, ill-feeling towards himself, and I must also bear in mind the fact that Cassum Ahmed and Miriambee both denied here that they knew Sayid Ismail, when we have one of the Municipal officers called as a witness who stated that it is impossible to believe a statement such as that made by any stall-holder, who has been any time in the markets. Bearing these facts in mind, I must say I have very considerable doubt as to the guilt of the accused, and I must acquit him.

THE Marquis Saionoji, Japanese Minister at Berlin, is now at home on a short leave of absence, and he has taken advantage of the opportunity to give his countrymen some particulars of life in these Western longitudes. Japanese art, he observes, is now familiar throughout Europe, and Japanese curios are being sold in many places in Berlin. "Gambling (adds the Marquis) appears unfortunately to be considered one of the principal necessities for the maintenance of social intercourse, and card-playing is practised with ever increasing avidity. Directly a few friends get together they search their pockets for coin, and commence to play, although it must in justice be confessed that inveterate card-players and pronounced gamblers are held in low esteem by all respectable Europeans."

MILITARY NEWS.

THE work of recruiting for the new 24th Belooch Regiment proceeds slowly in spite of all that Colonel Nicholson, Commandant, can do according to the latest returns including transfers from other regiments. The regimental strength is now only about 350 strong.

THE 26th Bombay Infantry is not likely to be converted until about the middle of next year.

COLONEL BABINGTON, who went on leave to England, has arrived, and will assume command of the 2nd Grenadiers, which is now at Quetta.

THE drafts that arrived from England by the Serapis, to the number of about 700 men, arrived at Deolali early on Monday morning, where they were not allowed to rest, as they were marched to the Station Hospital at 7 o'clock for the Medical Officer's inspection; to the Quarter-Master's stores, after breakfast, for their blanket, rug, and suleetah; and about 300 of them were in the train again by 4 o'clock in the afternoon, journeying to their destinations. The draft of the 1st Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, two officers and 90 men, for Kampti; 2 officers, 113 men, 1 woman and 2 children of the 1st East Surrey Regiment, Dum Dum; and one officer and 93 men of the 2nd Oxfordshire Light Infantry, Burma, were sent away.

ON Tuesday afternoon the remainder of the drafts were despatched to their several destinations—3 officers and 103 men, of the 2nd Highland Light Infantry, for Faizabad; 2 officers, 145 men, 2 women, and 2 children, of the 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, for Bareily; 3 officers, 163 men, 4 women, and 6 children, of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, and 3 officers, 90 men, 1 woman, and 1 child, of the 1st East Lancashire Regiment.

THE 2nd King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, Colaba, send 15 men to Deolali this morning (12th) for change of air, and a party of four Sergeants and 43 men of this Battalion are expected from Deolali to-morrow for duty.

THE 2nd Liverpool Regiment (the King's) will arrive at Deolali on Saturday morning, from Dinapore, and will embark on the 17th and 18th instant on the Serapis for conveyance to Aden, where the Battalion will be quartered for 12 months.

THE following postings have been ordered:—To 1st Battalions—Captain J St J Knowles, Royal Irish Regiment, and Lieutenant H C B Hopkinson, Seaforth Highlanders. To 2nd Battalions—Lieutenant J B S Alderson, Royal Irish Regiment, Major K R Mackenzie, Lieutenant F H G Cunliffe, and Lieutenant A H Pitcairn, Seaforth Highlanders.

THE following appointments have been sanctioned:—Captain E F H McSwiney, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, to be paid attache, Intelligence Branch, Army Head-quarters, vice Newnham, vacated.

CAPTAIN G. V. DANGLISH, East Kent Regiment, to be Station Staff Officer, Fort William. 2nd Punjab Cavalry—Lieutnant C. A. Luck to be Adjutant. 15th Gurkhas—Lieutenant J. M. Stewart to be Adjutant.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL S. V. GORDON, 23rd Pioneers, Major H. H. R. Heath, 11th Bengal Lancers, and Captain H. S. Smith, Manchester Regiment, have each been granted 12 months' leave to England, on private affairs.

THE leave granted to Colonel R. H. F. Renniek, 18th Bengal Infantry, has been extended to the 30th instant.

THE undermentioned remain at home on extended leave:—Captain B. W. R. Ussher, 7th Dragoon Guards, Lieutenants W. E. R. Collis, 5th Lancers, W. H. Norris, South Wales Borderers, C. K. Greene, East Kent Regiment, and H. J. Elphinstone, Highland Light Infantry.

THE Camp Office of the Quarter-Master-General in India opens at Calcutta on the 30th instant, instead of the 15th instant as previously arranged.

FOUR strong companies of the Derbyshire Regiment from Jubbulpore, have been ordered to arrive at Umballa by the 3rd December to relieve the Royal Warwickshire Regiment there and in neighbouring hill stations.

SANCTION has been accorded to the relief of the Gordon Highlanders at Ceylon, by the 2nd Royal Warwickshire Regiment. The latter will probably arrive at Colombo on 4th January and the former embark on the 8th idem.

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that such of the Army Staff appointments, specified in India Army Circulars, clause 66 of 1891, as are usually held by officers of the British Service, are open to duly qualified officers, whether serving in or out of India.

As already announced the 4th Madras Light Cavalry is to be disbanded on January 1st, and the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Madras Lancers augmented to four squadrons each, with a total of nine British officers, one medical officer, and 625 natives of all ranks. This is the strength of a Bengal cavalry regiment. The native officers and rank-and-file of the 4th Regiment will be given the option of transfer to the other three cavalry regiments. If they do not accept this they will be granted pensions or gratuities according to their length of service.

THE following rules are in future to govern the transfer of Volunteer Officers to the Supernumerary and Unattached Lists:—"A Volunteer Officer, who is compelled to sever his connection with his corps owing to change of station, civil duties, ill-health, or other unavoidable cause, will either be eligible for admission into any other corps at any station to which he may proceed, the members of which corps are willing to receive him, or he may be borne on the rolls of his own corps as a supernumerary for a period of two years, promotion being made in his place. At the end of this period, if he has neither previously returned to his own corps nor been admitted into another, his name will be struck off the rolls of the former, and placed on an Unattached list, and for three years more the officer will be eligible for admission, in the rank held by him on the Unattached list, into any corps to which he may be appointed, if a field officer, or in which he may be elected for a commision, if of lower rank than that of field officer. If in three years from the date of being placed on the Unattached list he is not absorbed by appointment or election he will be required to resign his commission."

UNDER the authority of the Secretary of State for India, it is notified that all officers of the British Service, whether seconded or not, holding Staff appointments in India, and those officers of the Indian Service, mentioned in Article 631, Army Reglations, India, Volume I, Part I, may be allowed, during their five years' tenure of office, leave out of India not exceeding eight months, either on medical certificate or private affairs, with absentee allowances regulated by the Furlough Rules of 1868 *i. e.*, half Indian pay and allowances with half Staff pay, paid at the official rate of exchange of the year, subject to the minimum and maximum of £250 and £1,000 per annum, respectively. Only one grant of leave out of India will be allowed and any extension beyond eight months will involve loss of appointment, but without forfeiture of allowance for the period of the original grant. It must be understood that, except on account of certified illness, no officer will have any claim to be granted the full period of eight months as a mater of right though it may be allowed at the discretion of the proper authority. Leave under these conditions will also be allowed the Inspector-General of Cavalry in India (if a British officer), the Principal Veterinary Surgeon, in India, the Inspecting Veterinary Surgeon, and Royal Artillery Officers holding appointments in the Ordnance Department who have not been selected for continuous Indian Service. Officers permanently appointed to the Staff on or before this date, and who are entitled to leave under Articles 631 and 687, Army Regulations, India, Volume I, Part I, will be given the option of taking leave under those rules or electing for the above.

A VOLUME of memorials of the late Dr. J. D. Morell, the well-known Inspector of Schools, has just been issued by Messrs. Steuart and Co., of Farringdon-Street. It is edited by Mr. Robert M. Theobald, and will recall to the memory of many friends the genial and accomplished auther of "An Historical and Critical View of the Speculative Philosophy of Europe in the Nineteenth Century." Dr. Morell died in April last after a painful decline, which lasted nearly ten years. Dr. Mansel said to him: "Your history of modern Philosophy was the book that more than any other gave me a taste for philosophical study." Professor Meiklejohn tells us that Dr. Chalmers was so impressed by it that he tried to get the author for a Chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh; George Eliot read the book with great pleasure; and Laurence Oliphant was deep in it while Japanese soldiers were attacking the Residency in which he was living as Assistant Secretary. His appointment by Lord Melbourne as Inspector of Schools turned his attention in an educational direction, and he published seven works on English grammer and logic, which revolutionished the teaching of those subjects in the schools. He retired in 1876, after thirty years of useful and effective public service.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AMONG THE LIONS.

AN ADVENTURE IN SOUTH AFRICA.

IN the most interesting of Lord Randolph Churchill's letters to the *Daily Graphic* on his expedition, he says:—We were riding along through a small open glade covered with high grass, Lee a few yards ahead of me, when I suddenly saw him turn round, cry out something to me, and point with his finger ahead. I looked and saw lolloping along through, and over the grass, about forty yards off, a yellow animal, about as big as a small bullock. It flashed across me that it was a lion—the last thing in the world that I was thinking of. I was going to dismount and take aim, for I was not frightened at the idea of firing at a retreating lion; but Lee called out in succession five or six times, "Look, look," at the same time pointing with his finger in different directions in front. I saw to my astonishment, and rather to my dismay, that the glade appeared to be alive with lions. There they were trooping and trotting along ahead of us like a lot of enormous dogs, great yellow objects, offering such a sight as I had never dreamed of. Lee turned to me and said, "What will you do?" I said, "I suppose we must go after them," thinking all the time that I was making a very foolish answer. This I am the more convinced of now, for Lee told me afterwards that many old hunters in South Africa will turn away from such a troop of lions as we had before us. We trotted on after them a short distance to where the grass was more open, the lions trotting along ahead of us in the most composed and leisurely fashion, very different from the galloping off of a surprised and started antelope. Lee now dismounted, and fired at a lion about fifty yards off. I saw the brute fall forward on his head, twist round and round, and stagger into a patch of high grass, slightly to the left of where I was riding.

I did not venture to dismount with such a lot of these brutes all around and ahead of me, not feeling at all sure that I should be able to remount quickly enough and gallop away after shooting. My horse, untrained to the gun, would not allow me to fire from his back, and would probably have thrown me off had I done so. I stuck close to Lee, determined to leave the shooting to him unless things became critical, as his aim was true. His nerves were steady, which was more than mine were, though I do not admit that I was at all frightened. I counted seven lions. Lee says there were more. I saw and cried out to Lee, pointing him to a great big fellow, with a heavy black mane, trotting along slightly ahead of the rest. He was just crossing a small spruit about 100 yards ahead, and as he climbed the opposite bank, offered his hindquarters as a fair target. Lee fired at him, at which he quickened his pace and disappeared in front. We approached the spruit, and almost literally under my nose I saw three lions tumble up out of it, climb the opposite side, and disappear. Now I own I longed for my shooting pony Charlie, for they offered me splendid shots, quite close, such as I could hardly have missed. I raised my rifle to take aim at the last; but perhaps fortunately for me, he disappeared before I could fire in the high grass on the other side. I saw Lee fire from his horse at one as it was climbing the bank, which he wounded badly, and which retreated into a patch of thick grass on the other side of the spruit, uttering sounds something between a growl, a grunt, and a sob.

The lions had now got some 100 yards or so ahead of us and had disappeared into thickish grass. We knew that there was a wounded one behind us on our left, and another wounded one in front of us, also on our left. Lee now got terribly excited. He was perfectly frightened solely on my account. I have no doubt that if he had been by himself mounted on a good horse, he could, to use his own expression, have "played the devil with them." He told me that lions would not stand being chased very far, but would lie down, conceal themselves, and wait for us; and that if we approached the wounded lions they would in all probability charge us, when we should have to gallop away at the top of our speed. The idea of galloping at full speed a second-rate horse through thick bush trees, and grass, chased by a lion, was singularly unpleasant to me. After a few minutes' consideration, and after making the promise to remain where I was and gallop away as fast as I could as soon as he had fired Lee determined to go and look at the second wounded lion, which was lying away from us some sixty or seventy yards. He said he would go right away back to camp if I followed him towards this lion. I saw him go up to within about ten yards of the grass where the wounded lion lay. Fortunately she was badly wounded by the first shot, or she would probably have come at him. He caught a glimpse of her, and fired.

There was a tremendous commotion in the grass for a second or two. Lee's horse gave such a bound that I thought he would have been thrown, turned round, and galloped away. I followed as fast as I could, and we galloped about 200 yards to the right of the direction the other lions had taken, and then pulled up, and held a nother hurried and anxious consultation. Lee wished to go back straight to camp, about three miles off, and get our three dogs—two pointers and a greyhound—which, he said, would soon show us where the lions might be lying, as in the thick grass we could see nothing. I was anxious to make certain of the lion last fired at, feeling sure that it was mortally wounded and could do no harm. And now occurred a strange thing. Six koodoo cows came suddenly galloping along fifty or sixty yards away from us, one after another, and I called out to Lee not to shoot, as they were only cows without horns, and I did not want matters still further complicated. However, he was not to be denied, jumped off, and shot at the last koodoo, bringing her heavily to the ground. She got up again and made off. In two minutes the koodoos, which had been galloping in the direction where the lions had last been seen, came galloping back past us, upon their faces showing pretty clearly that they had gone right upon and had winded the lions, who were lying about near their wounded fellows.

Lee now insisted that we should go straight back to camp and get the dogs, as the situation, he declared, was one of danger. I confess that when I was a quarter of a mile from the spot I felt rather relieved, for I had thought all along that eight or nine lions was "*trop de luxe.*" As we were going along, Lee exclaimed, "By Jove, there's a lot of buck." Away he galloped, and I after him. We came pretty close up to a lot of about a dozen roan antelope and three quaggas. I dismounted and fired at one, with what effect I do not know, for Lee galloped on, calling to me to get on my horse again. I got up, and galloped after him. He being a considerable distance ahead, I had some difficulty in keeping him in view. I heard him fire three or four shots, and when I got up to him found that he had one antelope apparently dying on the ground, and two more staggering away badly wounded. Just now three antelopes cantered by to my left, and I got a capital shot in the open about seventy yards. I hit one very hard with my first barrel, but did not stop it. I caught my horse with a little difficulty, and galloped on after Lee, who was again a good way ahead of me. The place seemed alive with game, and I came up to Lee, who had again dropped another antelope, and I saw a quagga about eighty or ninety yards off, and fired at him and dropped him just a little beyond Lee's wounded antelope. We walked on towards the antelope and quagga, and Lee gave them each a bullet to finish them, and we then remounted and galloped on after the antelope. Lee shot at another antelope and wounded it severely, and I fired at and broke the hind leg of a quagga. The game all made off as best they could, and I could do no more, being perfectly exhausted. I had dismounted and fired seven times, and galloped very hard for nearly two miles. We "off-saddled" and had a litlte breakfast, of which whisky and water was the principal element. The sun was very hot. Lee was certain that we should pick up five or six antelopes and two quaggas, but these hopes were ultimately disappointed. After a hurried repast we got on our horses and rode to the camp, within a mile of which we fortunately found ourselves, arriving there about midday.

Captain Williams and the "Baboon" had not returned as we had hoped so, after waiting for them in vain for an hour and-a-half. We started back again to hunt up the wounded lions, taking with us Myberg, armed with a smooth-bore and ball cartridge, and the three dogs. My servant Walden was very anxious to accompany us, and after some hesitation I permitted him to come on condition that when we approached the place where the lions were he should ascend a tree. He was armed with a Martini-Henry rifle and led the dogs. I had no horse for him to ride. I thought we were going to have a nasty business, for Lee said that the other lions would probably stay near their wounded fellows, or come back to look after them. We traversed the place where we had chased the antelopes, and found that the antelope to which Lee had given the finishing bullet had got up and made off. The quagga was there, dead enough, lying on his stomach, with his fore-leg doubled under him with his neck arched, and his stripped skin, looking a lovely object. We then made a detour so as to approach the lions from the point from which we originally came upon them, Lee's skill in finding his way in this veldt, where one spot looks exactly like another, was simply marvellous. Getting near the place, I put Walden into a tree, with instructions not to descend until he heard me whistle, and proceeded with the dogs ranging about.

The place where the first lion which was wounded had gone to we gave a wide berth to, and went straight to the place where the second wounded lion lay. When we were within a few yards of the spot we heard very clearly that peculiar growling, grunting, sobbing sound to which before I have alluded. Lee said, "That means you are to come no nearer," upon which we retreated a little and consulted. The grass was so thick that we could not see the lion. I suggested that we should climb into trees and fire shots into the patch to see what state she was in, and possibly to move her out of it. The plan was adopted, and having tethered the horses away some distance, we approached and ascended two trees which overlooked the particular patch of grass. Here Myberg's strength and stature served to great advantage, for I stood upon his shoulders and ascended some twenty feet high into the tree. Lee and Myberg ascended another close by, from which fortunately they were able to discern the whereabouts of the lion. They fired three shots and the cessation of the growling, which till then had been continuous and distinct, showed that the bullets had done their work. We then descended and walked into the grass and found the lion, or rather the lioness, dead. She had an awful wound in her left shoulder, which was completely shattered by the Martini-Henry bullet used by Lee, and we now saw that she never could have charged us. A bullet through the neck from the tree had finished her off. We had now to look for the other wounded lioness, and this we proceeded to do with great caution. Unfortunately we failed to find her anywhere. She must have recovered and made off during the two or three hours of our absence. Then there was nothing to be done but to skin the dead lioness. She was an old lady of great size, with her front teeth much worn away. Her skin was in perfect order. The following morning—Sunday, July 26—I started off at daybreak with Lee, and "the boys," and six mules, to find and bring into camp our wounded game of the day before.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,692 tons, Captain R Phillips, sailed yesterday for Galle, in ballast.

HER Majesty's man-of-war Redbreast, Captain H Preedy, sailed yesterday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

THE British s s Hajeen, 1,785 tons, Captain John B Crawford, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Cardiff via Colombo, in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ralli Brothers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Captain R Phillips, will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports, with a general cargo and Mr and Mrs D P D Newington as cabin, and 2 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S.H Balckow	639	Hughes	C	B & P S N Co
„ Kt. of St. John	2248	Gillett	D	K Nixon & Co
„ La Seyne ..	1151	Schmitz	O	M Maritimes & Co
„ Hajeen	1785	Crawford....	Q	K Nixon & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

S.S. Poonani, Krishna, Bheema and Neera..Shepherd & Co.

Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 3m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Etolia	2113	Boyle.....	9	K Nixon & Co
„ Albany.....	1590	Gordon	10	K Nixon & Co
„ Werneth Hall	2620	Buck.....	13	E Bates & Co

ARRIVAL.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
10	Hajeen (s)	Crawford.....	Colombo, Nov 7.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Pachumba (s)	Lovell	Karachi, &c.
	Fultala (s)	Phillips.....	Galle.
	H. M.'s Redbreast.	.....	Persian Gulf.

The steamer Khandalla, Captain Phillips, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Calcutta via Coast ports.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Hajeen, for Hull.
„ Etolia, for Dunkirk.
„ Avala, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
7 Saint Regulus s ..Grimsditch..Singapore, Oct 29.
Lincolnshire s .....Burgess ....Batoum, Oct 10.
Japan s.....Olifent .....Hongkong, Oct 21.
Waverley s .....Calvert.....Bombay, Oct 15.
City of Vienna s ..Anderson....Glasgow, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 6.—Steamers Bengal and Canara.
Nov. 7.—Steamers Kistna, Maharaja, Holyrood, Bucephalus, Straits of Magellan, Mira, Lalpoora, Innishowen Head, Golconda, Swainby and Nawab; ship Terpsichore, and barque Hugh Cann.
Nov. 8.—Steamers Petakota and Culna.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Etolia s—7 casks glassware, Moosa Ayoob; 29 casks flooring tiles, Warden and Co; 65 cases writing slates, Lyon and Co.
Werneth Hall s—10 cases silvered plate glass, E Tajbhoy 9 cases provisions, &c, Treacher and Co; 4 casks glassware, Moosa Ayoob.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Fraser s—51 cases ginger-wine and 10 cases whisky, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

FROM LONDON.

Dago s—7 cases soap, Goolam Hoosen A Hoosen; 15 cases soap, D Cowasjee.
Pekin s—58 cases anniline-dye, G Mooljee; 15 cases provisions, &c, Phillips and Co.
Deepdale s—5 casks soft soap, Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co.
Clyde s—10 cases sherry, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Drachenfels s—8 cases glassware, Jaffer Veerjee and Co; 7 cases earthen ware, S Lilladhur; 39 bales straw boards, E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Pekin s—52 cases brandy, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM HULL.

Congo s—25 cases matches, A H Dawoodhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, C Rajbhoy and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—12 packages brown papers, C A Rahim Bros: 25 bales papers, K Choowamul.

FROM MARSEILLES.

La Seyne s—2 casks claret, Rl Bo Yacht Club; 30 cases vermouth, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

FROM ANTWERP.

Dago s—100 cases anniline-dye, G Mooljee.
Bombay s—20 cases gin, Eduljee Bazonjee; 44 cases gin, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Werneth Hall s—105 bales wool, B Fukeerchand; 19 bales wool and 24 bales goat hairs, M Shapoorjee; 175 cwts coir yarn, R Khetsee. 41 bales wool and 26 bales cotton, Eugene Meiffre; 60 cwts myrabollams, H Gokuldass; 225 cwts myrabollams, D Valubdass; 10 bales cotton waste, T Jeewrajee; 12 bales cotton waste, and 10 bales cotton, D M Petit Sons and Co; 125 cwts coir mattings C H Jaffer Mahomed; 35 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co.
Imaum

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

NEW FRENCH ARMY FIELD GLASS; Meinist's Twelve Lens CAVALRY BINOCULARS; 12 Lens Shikar, Marine, Race, and Field Glasses. Price List Post free.—Messrs. MARCKS and Co., Ld., 43, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, and at Poona.

BADMINTON SHOES.—A New Shoe, Russian Hide, with Patent Front, Extra Quality, Rs. 8-8 Cash.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MORENAS and Co., GENERAL MERCHANTS. Presentation Articles for LADIES, GENTLEMEN, and CHILDREN. In great Variety.

STANDARD TEA KETTLES.—Just received a Consignment of these Fashionable Tea Machines on High Iron Stands, with or without Table.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 99, Esplanade Road.

FRANK BAULCH, from KELLY & Co., London, PIANO-FORTE TUNER, from Rs. 5.—Address: Frere Road, Bombay.

XMAS CARDS! XMAS CARDS!! Just unpacked from well-known Manufacturers only and Thousands of Varieties of the Latest Fashion. Liberal Discount to Traders.—WRIGHT & Co., Fort.

IT IS A FACT that those who have sent Orders for our OLD SCOTCH WHISKY have sent us Large Orders and speak very Highly of its Quality. Per bottle, Re. 1-12 only.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

WANTED, in Bombay, SITUATION as MILL MANAGER (Cotton); thoroughly practical in Carding and Spinning. The most Reliable Reference in Bombay. For reference and to treat, apply at the Office of this Paper.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED.—Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Rt. Hon. Lord Harris, Governor of Bombay.

TO WATCHMAKERS and JEWELLERS.—WHY buy GERMAN-made MATERIALS & TOOLS from Bazar? Go to CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, where you find none but English and Swiss Materials and Tools at Reasonable Prices.

RADAM'S MICROBE-KILLER, thorough Blood Purifier, the only remedy at the present day that has cured and will cure Consumption.—PHILLIPS and Co., Bombay and Poona.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders at H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay; may also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT to H. E. the GOVERNOR of BOMBAY.—The BOMBAY DAIRY SUPPLY Co., Tamarind Road. Fresh Milk, Butter, Cream, &c., always available.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. It is most centrally situated. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

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CHEAPEST DEPOT of Brazilian Pebble SPECTACLES, FOLDERS, etc., fitted on the latest scientific method. Gold framed from Rs. 14 to Rs. 18, metal framed Rs. 3 and upwards. GOLD JEWELLERIES can be had ready or made to order.—DINSHAW M. DUSTUR, Oculist-Optician, 93, Medow St., Fort (opposite Soundy and Co).

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REVISED PRICES of Aerated Waters. Soda, Potash, and Plain Aerated Waters, per dozen, 8 Annas. Lemonade, and other Sweet Waters, per dozen, 12 Annas.—ROGERS and Co., Hummum Street, Fort, and Byculla.

OUR CARPET ROOM is now open to the Public Exhibition. Indian-made Carpets of all Sizes; also rugs, dhurries, floor-cloths and mats.—S. J. TELLERY and Co., Dealers in Indian Arts and Curios.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the *Bombay Gazette* has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c. Apply to the "ELECTRICIAN." *Bombay Gazette.*

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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
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Everyone's eyes, at times, suffer from the "Glare of the Indian Sun" and the peculiarly irritating dust of this country, to remedy which the Tinted Lenses of our Spectacles are specially prepared. They are especially
NECESSARY FOR TOURISTS,
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A SHIPMENT of Australian Horses selected by the well-known importer, C. G. BALDOCK, to land at Bombay the first week in November, consisting of well-bred carriage pairs up to 16 hds. 3 in. high, weight carrying Cobs, first-class hacks and chargers. Also some well-broken single harness horses.
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HOT, COLD, AND SHOWER BATHS.
Breakfast at 9-30 and 12 A.M., Tiffin at 2 P.M., and Excellent Table d'Hote at 7-30 P. M. daily.
A. H. CAMPBELL, Manager.

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PAINLESS TOOTH Extraction. No Gas Inhalation; no Cocaine Injection. Fee Rs. 5. At one's own House Rs. 10.
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CONTRACTORS having a Surplus Stock of the best English Quality are prepared to disposes to immediately at low rates.
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Complete sets of Rock Drilling Machines.
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TRAMWAY PLANT.
Locomotives (Hunslet Engine Co.) 2 ft. 6 in. gauge.
Waggons, Trollies, &c.
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FAMILY REMITTANCES.—Arrangements made for monthly payments in England. BILLS granted on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and remitted direct if required.
TELEGRAPHIC transfers made, and for that purpose names and addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and interest allowed at 3 per cent. per Annum.
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MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., No. 4, FORBES & MEADOWS STREETS, FORT.
SALE OF OFFICE.
Dining and Bed-room furniture, by Messrs. John Roberts, Milner's treasury safe, sample bailing presses, copper utensils, Rifle, D. B. Gun, &c.
Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esquire, Official Assignee, H. C., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 12th Inst., at 3 p.m., at No. 89, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, in re-William Henry Bushby, traded in partnership with John Cannell Bushby under the name and firm of J. C. Bushby and Co., an Insolvent:—Consisting of Milner's Treasury safe, English bureau office, writing tables and pigeon holes, writing materials, sample bailing presses, scales, D. B. Gun, by E. M. Reilly, and Rifle, by Thomas Turner, in cases with fittings, benches, copying-press, cupboards, sample drawers with cotton, books, forms, handsome F. P. sideboard, dining table, arm and easy chairs, hat and stick stand, teapoys, Hinks table lamps, hanging punkhs, folding screens, side-table, cotton hall carpet, China and coir matting, neat and plain glassware, handsome dinner set, tea set, E. P. cruet frame, sets of spoons and forks, with cutlery, table cloths, English iron bedsteads, with bedding and spring mattresses, F. P. clothes presses, marble-topped toilet tables, with fittings, linen horses, bath tubs, copper cooking utensils, cook-room articles, dispense cupboards and tables, meat safe, &c.
SALE OF SHIGRAM AND HORSE.
On SATURDAY, the 14th instant, 1891, at 12 O'clock noon, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their sale-rooms, No. 4 Forbes & Medows Streets, Fort, by order of C. A. Turner Esq. Official Assignee, H. C., and in re-Thaker Vasonjee Soonderjee, an Insolvent, traded as Sundarjee Raghowjee, consisting of one shigram, with horse and harness.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, November 12, 1891.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

ABOUT £425,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday; and Consols advanced ⅛ per cent. to 95; while the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was put down to the same extent, at 3½ per cent. that on short London Bills remaining at 3¼ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 106½. Bar Silver was again 3-16d. per oz., dearer in London at 44d. and Rupee Securities advanced 5-16 per cent. in Four, and ⅛ in 4½ per cents. at £74 7-16 and £73 7-8, respectively; and in New York, the metal was ⅜ cent higher, at 95¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London still 4·84½ dollars. The Indian Council allotted yesterday 5 lakhs of extra Bills on Bombay at 1s. 4 13-16d. and 2 lakhs on Calcutta at 1s. 4 27-32d., the higher rate showing an advance of 3-32d. on last Wednesday's regular allotment rate; and the Exchange Banks put up their buying rate on India, at 30 days' sight, by 1-16d., making it stand at 1s. 4 9-16d. Braziers' Copper was 30s. per ton lower in London, at £55-10s.; and Yellow Metal was ¼ down, at 5⅜. In Paris, French Rentes advanced ⅛ per cent., to 95; Exchange on London was a centime higher, at fcs. 25·23½.

In General Produce, Wheat was quieter; but Reuter's quotations come ½d. per cental higher for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool, and 1d. for white Delhi, at 8s. 11d. and 8s. 5d. per cental, ex-quay respectively. Linseed had become dull, but Monday's quotation of 44s. 6d. per quarter ex-Quay, for Bombay Seed on the spot and to arrive is repeated.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull last evening, Surats quiet, and Arrivals dull, the sales having reached only 6,000 bales, inclusive of 600 East Indian; but both spot and arrival prices were quite unchanged. The day's Imports were 34,000 bales.

The Manchester Market was quiet, and a decline in prices is reported, of 1⅛d. in 45 in. 9lbs., 1d. in 7 lbs., and ½d. in 8¼ lbs. Grey Shirtings; and of ¼d. in 3 lbs. and 5¼ lbs. Madapollams. 40s Mule Twist was ¼d. lower, at 8¼d. per lb.

Spot Cotton on New York was unchanged yesterday at 8¼ cents; but Futures for February were 9 points lower, at 8·24 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were again very heavy at 74,000 bales, and the figures for the new crop now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

	1891.	1890.	1889.
Tuesday's Receipts...	74,000	64,000	54,000
Three days' do. ...	194,000	166,000	160,000
Since 1st Sept.	2,678,000	2,554,000	2,367,000

A telegram from Washington under yesterday's date through Reuter states that according to the Agricultural Bureau report for this month, the average yield of Cotton is 179 pounds per acre (against an average of 187 pounds last season, and 158·8 lbs. the year before). The changeable weather is unfavourable to a large crop; and with more favourable weather the present estimate will be possibly exceeded.

Some 850 bales of old stuff, taken by the Mills, and consisting of 500 bales of Karanja, at Rs. 158; 300 Sareni, at Rs. 163½; and 50 Bengals, at Rs. 120 per candy is all the business in Cotton done here to-day; and the tone of the market has been dull at a reduction of Re. 1 per candy in contract rates for the new crop, prices for old being unaltered.

WHEAT remains firm in tone, and a considerable export business has been done again to-day; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a steady market. *Gingelly*, being comparatively scarce, and in request, has advanced in value, and we quote this evening as follows:—

Linseed.....	Rs. 7-0-0 to Rs. 7-2-0	per cwt.
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat,	„ 7-12-0	„
Do. do. Cawnpore	„ 7-8-0	„
Do. Red do.	„ 6-9-0 to „ 6-13-0	„
Gingelly, White.....	„ 43-8-0	per candy.
Do. Mixed	„ 41-0-0 to „ 41-8-0	„

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton.....	399	bales.
Wheat	23,623	cwts.
Linseed	1,585	„
Rapeseed.....	3,110	„
Gingelly	2,809	„
Castorseed	1,192	„

FREIGHTS have been quieter to-day, but holders of tonnage remain firm. The Clan Alpine (s) for November-December loading, has been taken up by speculators for Havre or London, at 25s. per ton; and business has been done for May shipment, to Liverpool, at 24s. 6d. and for December-January shipment, to Hull, at 24s. per ton. The rate at which speculators took up available November tonnage yesterday was 24s. 6d. per ton, not 27s. 6d. as erroneously printed.

EXCHANGE has further advanced 1-32d. to-day, in sympathy with the sustained upward movement in Silver; but very little business has been done. Forward Bills have been quoted at 1s 5⅝d. for February-March delivery, for three months' sight Credits, and at 1s. 5 5-32d. for April-May. Rather a quieter feeling obtained at the close, ready rates being quoted as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.	1s. 4 13-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 25-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 4 29-32d.	„
Credits 3 do. ...	1s. 5 1-32d.	„
Francs 3 do. ...	1·79¼	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER lost a portion of the late advance in Fours to-day, but the market was firm at the decline, and before the close some recovery took place, final rates having been 106⅜ for cash; 106 3-16 to ¼ for this month's account; and 103¾ to 13-16 for 5th January, for which date the Settlement for December has been fixed. 105½, nominal, is still quoted for 4½ per cents.

SHARES have been quiet generally, the only noticeable feature in the market to-day being an advance of Rs. 5 per share in several Cotton Mills, at our quotations.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

NOVEMBER 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Line Moulmein-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th November, 1891.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	10	6	55 p.m.	6	47
Teheran	11	12	19 p.m.	1	45
Suez.....	11	6	10 a.m.	2	38

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 11th November, 1891.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum. H.	M.
From Calcutta.....	..	39	..	2
„ Kurrachee	..	27	..	1
„ Madras	..	19	..	1

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

The barometer has fallen in the north of the Bay and over west Bengal and east of the Central Provinces, but it has risen elsewhere. The pressure is highest over the central and north-west of India, and lowest over the south-east of the Bay. Winds have shifted to the east of Lower Burma still, and northerly in other parts of the Bay area, easterly in the rest of the Peninsula, and variable elsewhere. The force is light or moderate. The temperature has fallen in Lower Burma and a great part of the Peninsula. The mean temperature is below the normal in Bengal and the central parts of the country, and above elsewhere. Slight showers of rain have been reported in a few stations in Burma and several stations in the south of the Peninsula.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEROZARIO—November 6, at Tawi (Jammu), the wife of Gilbert DeRozario, of a son.
GREEN—November 1, at Quetta, the wife of Sub-Conductor W W Green, Commissariat Department, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

MARTIN—November 5, at 18, Mott's Lane, Calcutta, of hydrophobia, Martin Nisbet Martin, only son of Florence and Charles Norman Martin, aged 5 years and 7 months.
ROBERT—November 1, at Simla, suddenly, of diphtheritic croup, Winifred Mary, the dearly loved and only daughter William Robert, Survey of India, aged 5 years and 5 months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1891.

LORD HARRIS'S visit to Sind has given him an opportunity of discussing several questions in which the Province is keenly interested. Karachi, of course, has made the first and chief claim upon the Governor's notice, and, Karachi, equally as a matter of course, has reminded his Excellency that it has set its heart upon having direct railway communication, through the Rajputana desert, with Delhi. The Chamber of Commerce, in bringing this subject to Lord Harris's notice, was doubtless aware that the Bombay Government can have only a secondary part in either helping on or discouraging a scheme of Imperial dimensions, such as this would be. Thus far it has met, first, with a refusal from the Government of India, accompanied with weighty reasons against it which have since, on a revised survey, been reduced but not removed; and, secondly, with a cautious and diplomatically encouraging reply from Lord Dufferin, which, it need hardly be said, has not carried the scheme much farther. Lord Harris spoke upon the question in full consciousness of the limitations which are placed upon the action of a provincial Government in regard to a scheme of this kind. "We can only state the case for and against the line, but our sympathies are with you" was the substance of the Governor's reply. This platonic answer leaves the project very much in the hands of the promoters. They know well enough that the circumstances are not favourable for any large undertaking that looks for financial support from the Government of India. The claims of military railways, whether we like it or not, come first. The alternative line to the Bolan branch of the Sind-Peshin line will soon necessitate an outlay of Rs. 1,70,00,000, and the decision long since arrived at not for the present to guarantee further lines constructed by companies stands in the way of a guarantee being given to this enterprise. If the promoters, who are understood to have been feeling the pulse of the City at various times during the past few years, can satisfy capitalists at home that the line would be a paying one, then the problem before them is less difficult. But Sir Bradford Leslie has been recommending it with the somewhat visionary motto that "the bridging of deserts is the special function of railways," and this, coupled with the fact that thus far the estimates have promised a return of only a little over three per cent. upon a capital outlay of four and a quarter crores, is scarcely good enough, even for a prospectus. Karachi, we observe, has now nothing to say about the alternative scheme for running a line to the Pachbadra end of the Jodhpore line, which would cost much less, and which would establish daily postal communication between Sind and the rest of the Presidency. Our neighbours seem to forget that an outlay of four and a-half crores which still left Sind detached from railway communication with the rest of the Presidency would be disappointing from three points of view—the postal, the military, and the strategic. Sind, however, has already obtained something in answer to its persevering claims for more railways, and the references of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the little line from Hyderabad to Omerkot showed that what the Government of Bombay have been able to do in that direction is greatly appreciated. But it is doubtful if the Chamber would have thought it worth while to refer to the line if they had not looked upon it as a contribution to some greater undertaking in the near future. The appeal to Lord Harris's Government to extend their irrigation undertakings in Sind was assured beforehand of a favouring response. In whatever department of the administration Sind may have been neglected there has been no room for complaining of a lack of energy in the prosecution of irrigation works in the Province, and the good work that has been done there during the last five or six years has been cordially acknowledged. The income from irrigation in Sind is increasing, the people take willingly to it, and there is everything, including the readiness of the Government, to encourage the "forward and liberal policy" which the Karachi Chamber asks for. Lord Harris, it is true, reminded his audience that the Government of India have more to say about expenditure on irrigation than the Provincial Government. But the service is so essentially local, and the remunerativeness of many of these works in Sind is capable of such easy demonstration, that the Bombay Government has in reality a very influential voice in determining how much, and in what direction, money shall be laid out in irrigation in Sind. This consideration apart, the caution with which Lord Harris spoke upon certain schemes that had been brought to his notice, and his carefulness to give due weight to the representations of the responsible officials, claim entire approval. Upon the question of a loan for the Port Trust the Governor spoke with, perhaps, an excess of caution. The Trust, no doubt, is an important body, with security of its own quite sound enough to enable it to borrow upon very favourable terms if it were permitted to go to London for the money it wants. But that is just what the Secretary of State—who likes to make the City his own preserve—will not allow the Indian Port Trusts to do. These bodies are, therefore, confined to the money market in India, and if the Government refuse to raise the money for them it means that they have to pay at least one per cent. more in interest than they would otherwise do. Seeing the advantage that the Government of India derive from the efficient administration of the great harbours of the country, and the large control which they claim to exercise over them, the least they can do is to help them to raise the money they require. This costs Government nothing, and it saves the Port Trusts a good deal. The timidity with which Lord Harris thinks the Government of India would view a request for assistance might well have been discouraged, so far as a few timely words by the Governor of Bombay could discourage it. The observations of the Chamber upon the working of the Law Courts in Sind relate to what looks like a substantial grievance. If it is, as the Chamber say it is, impossible to obtain any decree above Rs. 500 within a year, and if the Courts are of the same strength as they were when the volume of the trade of the port was little more than a thirtieth of what it is now, there must, on the face of things, be good reason for complaint. Lord Harris indicated two measures which are under consideration for reducing the pressure upon the Courts, and it is not likely that the representations of the Chamber of Commerce upon a subject in which they are so directly interested will pass without practical result. In addressing the Karachi Municipality shortly before this, Lord Harris made one observation which will be noted with interest. His Excellency has spoken of late with much candour concerning the shortcomings of municipalities. Here, however, while saying pleasant things to the local authority, he was careful to pay a compliment to the municipalities of the Presidency. There was no Province in India, he said, which had made such progress as the Bombay Presidency in local self-government in Municipalities—an observation to which we gladly call attention, as there is a disposition, here and there, to interpret his recent criticisms upon points of detail in Municipal self-government as showing a want of appreciation of Municipal work as a whole. We can see from Lord Harris's observation to the Karachi Municipality that nothing could be farther from the truth than this.

THE candour with which M. Barthelmy de St. Hilaire, formerly Minister for Foreign Affairs, who, during his term of office, prepared the way for the acquisition of Tunis, denounces the Russian feeling in France as a folly to be deplored, a putting back of civilization, and a national shame, is very refreshing. The present French Ministry will not relish it, and it is to be feared that the excited enthusiasts who have been shouting themselves hoarse in honour of the Czar and of Russia will refuse to reconsider the situation. But the sentiments to which the distinguished Senator gives such courageous expression are those which animated Frenchmen at the time, not so very remote, when France and England were in alliance to vindicate the independence not of Turkey only, but of all Europe against the threatened predominance of the Czardom. M. de St. Hilaire now but repeats what was then in every Frenchman's mind, that Russia is an Asiatic and not a European Power, and that, if she were permitted to realise her fixed idea of acquiring Constantinople, the balance would incline to barbarism, and Western civilization itself would be imperilled. He points out, what was then a commonplace of every French publicist, that if Russia were to succeed in constituting herself heir to the estate of the Sick Man, she would become the dominant Power in Europe, with 180,000,000 subjects at her command. With the Dardanelles in her hands and the Black Sea behind them she would be the most formidable Power in the Eastern Mediterranean. The French Senator naturally gives prominence to the disastrous effect of such an untoward development of Russian power on English interests. The Suez Canal will be closed to us, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus, Egypt, and Aden will be rendered useless. But he has no fear for the future of England, which has 218,000,000 of subjects who appreciate the superior civilisation which is secured to them by her strength, which renders it unnecessary for her to tie her hand with alliances. His fears are for France, if she should leave Western civilisation to be championed by the Triple Alliance, while her population is declining, and of the four million inhabitants of Algeria only 200,000 are Frenchmen, and these not the flower of the population. He holds it to be perilous and unworthy that France should ally herself with the Czardom, which means barbarism, and thus endanger the interests of Europe. Very similar language was used by the first Napoleon in denouncing Austria for betraying Europe by introducing hordes of Asiatics into her quarrels. The hero of Austerlitz did not make much by coquetting two years later on with these same Asiatics. The conference at Tilsit, which surpassed in renown the reception at Cronstadt, was but the prelude to the burning of Moscow, and the retreat therefrom. Lest it should be supposed that M. de St. Hilaire exaggerated matters in speaking of Russian barbarism as the antithesis of European civilisation, it may be as well to recall at this moment the place which a distinguished Russian, M. Tourguenieff, assigned to Russia in the scale of civilization. Writing some twenty years ago a novel of progress, entitled "Smoke," which portrayed the Russian Radicals—for whom he had invented ten years previously the term Nihilist—he spoke with a candour surpassing that of M. de St. Hilaire himself: "I have paid a visit this spring to the Crystal Palace in London, wherein, as you know, are assembled specimens of all inventions. It is, so to say, an encyclopædia of humanity. I took a walk among all these machines, all these statues of great men, and I was struck with the idea that if a nation were suddenly to disappear from the surface of the earth, and if at the same time everything which this nation had invented were to disappear from this palace, our good little mother orthodox Russia might depart to the infernal regions without loosening a single nail, without deranging a single pin: all would remain peaceably in its place, because the samovar, the peasant's shoes, and the knout, our most important productions, were not even invented by ourselves. The disappearance of the Sandwich Islands would produce a greater effect. The Polynesians have invented I know not what kind of lances and canoes; the visitors would remark their absence. Our old inventions came from the East; our new ones are taken from the West; and we are still continuing to dispute over the originality of our national art and industry!" Tourguenieff did not write from hate, but rather from an excess of love for Russia. He contrasted her actual condition with what she might be were everything different from what it is. The chief character of his novel furnished a title to the story by the declaration that every thing, "his own life, Russian life, everything human and especially everything Russian, is Smoke: and Smoke and Vapour. All seems perpetually to change, one image replaces another, but in reality everything remains the same; everything falls headlong, hastens we know not where, and banishes without leaving a trace; without having attained anything: the wind has blown, everything flies to the opposite side, and commences again without cessation: the same feverish and sterile illusion." French Chauvinists would do well to buy a volume of "Smoke," and ponder on the possible sterility of a Dual Alliance between Sclavonic Czardom and French light-heartedness. M. de St. Hilaire explains why of the Czardom it may be truly said "*plus ca change plus c'est la meme chose*;" "Czardom is not to be destroyed, although they have killed one Czar and may kill more, for Czardom in its essence is Sclavonic." M. Giers, indeed, claims that the Russians are the French of the North; but they are, it must be admitted, somewhat diverse from the French of France.

WHEN Franklin drew lightning from the clouds, his experiments, though imperfectly performed, are declared to have been the origin of the most important discoveries which had been made in natural philosophy. Their ultimate outcome was the system of electric telegraphs which to-day connects all parts of the world and has entirely revolutionised the conditions of our existence. It may be that the success, though only partial, which had attended the recent rain-producing experiments in America and in this country may be the first of a series of results, eventuating in a system more pregnant with good to many countries than the electric telegraphs are ever likely to be. Considering that time and again attention has been drawn to the phenomenon of copious rain almost invariably following an artillery duel in warfare, and the discharge of heavy ordnance in practice, it is a matter for some surprise that serious attempts to profit by the information have only been made quite recently. The last famine in Madras, for instance, might have been made the occasion for extensive experiments. But it has been left for America to reveal to the old world the possibility of bringing prolonged periods of drought to an abrupt termination. With a strong irrigation department, and a meteorological department which is by no means undermanned, the Government of India might, without distressing either, detail a few officers to carry on the experiments which a layman, the Collector of Cuddapah, has initiated, to a further issue. According to the text-books on physics, rain is generally produced by the rapid union of two or more volumes of humid air differing considerably in temperature. The production of rain is the result of the law that the capacity of the air for moisture decreases in a higher ratio than the temperature. Over the United States, we are told, there is constantly flowing from south-west to north-east an enormous stream of aqueous vapour, which has been evaporated from the Pacific. All the storms with which the States are visited, with the exception of a few from the Gulf of Mexico, originate in this current—the equatorial current. When according to one theory this current mingles with that above it—the polar current—rain is produced. The difficulty has been to produce this commingling—to so deflect the one over the other that a storm centre shall be formed, and the condensation of the moisture into clouds and rain ensured. Other theories, however, are promulgated, and the one which seems most in favour is that the concussion in the rain-producing experiments jars together the particles of moisture which hang suspended in the air, and so forms drops which are precipitated by their own weight when they gain a sufficient size. It is in accordance with this principle that rainfall suddenly increase, after a heavy thunder clap. Whatever may be the exact principle is a matter which will interest scientists, and may perhaps be fully determined. One thing that has been demonstrated is that concussions may be followed by rain, and the multitude are only concerned with the results. If the first theory be the correct one there would seem to be no reason why rain might not be produced almost any day of the year in Bombay. But this is not wanted. There are districts in which the experiment might be carried on at any time, and now that Madras has proved satisfactorily that rain-compelling is more than an achievement of American imagination, and considering that the punctuality of rain in this country is of such paramount importance, the Government of India may reasonably be expected to make such a grant as will admit of further efficient trials being carried out. The next few years ought to witness a marked progress in the science of rain-producing both here and elsewhere, though, perhaps, it is too early yet to predict the date in which the desert of Sind will be covered with a twelve-anna crop of paddy or the Sahara growing vegetables for the London and Paris markets.

WE explained some weeks since what measures would probably be taken to place the administration of Zan

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BEHRING SEA DISPUTE.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

After prolonged negociations Great Britain and the United States have finally concluded an agreement, fixing the terms of arbitration in the Behring Sea dispute.

THE DISRUPTION OF THE BRAZILIAN REPUBLIC.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Nov. 10.

The State of Para has also declared its independence, and it is reported that the province of Bahia (S. Salvador) will follow suit.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE GUILDHALL SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

The French press, in criticising the speech of the Marquis of Salisbury at the Guildhall, contend that the demand for further delay in the British evacuation of Egypt is a mere pretext for evading the promises England has made.

THE REBELLION IN YEMEN.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

It is officially announced here that important victories have been secured by the Government troops over the rebel Assyrs in Yemen.

THE PEERAGE FOR MRS. W. H. SMITH.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Mrs. W. H. Smith, upon whom a Peerage of the United Kingdom has been conferred, assumes the title of Viscountess Hambleden. The peerage on her demise devolves upon her son.

HONOUR FOR AN IRISH MAGISTRATE.

It is announced that Colonel Alfred Turner has been appointed Companion of the Bath, in recognition of his services as Magistrate in the city of Cork.

HEAVY SALES OF COTTON IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Heavy sales of cotton were made here to-day, as this month's bureau report is regarded as indicating that the crop will be about eight million bales.

THE RUSSIAN FAMINE.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 10.

It is estimated that the famine in Russia will entail an outlay during the next six months of eight hundred million roubles, which is equal to the whole amount of the budget.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 11.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, accompanied by his personal and head-quarters staff, will proceed on a tour of inspection next month for the Bombay and Deesa districts, leaving Poona on the 6th, and arriving at Abu on the 9th and at Deesa on the 11th; the party then halting there for two days will leave for Rajkot, and stay there for two days. In Rajkot, his Excellency, will inspect the new Imperial Corps' which was organised lately under the superintendence of Captain Forbes. His Excellency will leave Rajkot for Bhuj on the 15th and return to Rajkot again. They will then proceed to Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat, and, arriving at Bombay on the 23rd, leave Bombay for Poona on the 24th.

MILITARY TELEGRAPH LINE BETWEEN POONA AND KIRKEE.

The Government of India have sanctioned the construction of a military telegraph line between Poona and Kirkee. The line will connect the District Staff Office at Poona with the Kirkee Staff Office, and will be worked by military signallers.

MILITARY WORKS AT KARACHI.

The Government of India has sanctioned a sum of ten thousand rupees for military works in connection with the Karachi scheme. The money will be utilised in erecting a shed accommodation.

THE NAGPORE COMMAND.

Brigadier-General Gatacre, C.B., Commanding the 23rd Infantry, has been appointed to the command of the Nagpore District, and will be gazetted to-morrow in the *Government Gazette*.

MILITARY NEWS.

Captain Horrocks, Adjutant, Poona Volunteer Rifle Corps, goes home on three months' leave. His tenure of office as Adjutant will expire in February, and he will not return to Poona again.

The court-of-inquiry on Captain Mitchell will be finally closed to-morrow after nine days' trial. Colonel Tytler, Deputy Judge Advocate-General, will submit the final report to the Commander-in-Chief.

Captain Carden, the newly-appointed paymaster, will resume his duties in March next.

Colonel Prideaux Assistant Judge Advocate-General, goes home on three months' leave shortly.

Major Blomfield, Lancashire Fusiliers, will be appointed temporarily as Second-in-Command, to the Madras Lancers, and will shortly proceed to Bangalore.

THE MADRAS DEATH-RATE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

The Madras death-rate last week was 89½ per 1,000.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The agricultural outlook of the Madras Presidency is steadily improving.

THE LAWRENCE ASYLUM PRESS.

The Government has decided to take over the Lawrence Asylum Press, and work it as an adjunct of the Government Press.

APPOINTMENT OF MAGISTRATES.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the Hon. Mr. Garstin's scheme for appointing to large taluks in each districts certain number of magistrates, who will devote their time exclusively to magisterial work so as to relieve the tahsildars of such work. The scheme provides for the appointment of better-paid magistrates than those who now administer criminal justice.

OBITUARY.

Mr. G. McWalters, acting Commissioner of Land Revenue, Madras, died to-day.

CAMPING GROUNDS AT QUETTA AND SIBI.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

The scheme for forming special camping grounds at Quetta and Sibi have been sanctioned by the Government of India.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

His Excellency the Viceroy and party will arrive at Rawul pindi on Thursday evening.

AJMERE WATER-SUPPLY.

About three or four thousand people are engaged in the construction of the Kair tank, which is the chief relief work in progress at Ajmere. The tank will be about eight miles in circumference; a bund being thrown across a valley seven miles north of Ajmere.

The project for bringing water from the Pushkar Lake to Ajmere will cost a lakh of rupees. It will, in all likelihood, be completed in February.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Lockesley Hall left here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Carthage arrived here from Colombo this evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shanghai arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Clan Line steamer Clan MacIntyre arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Nov. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here this morning.

COLOMBO, Nov. 11.

Mail steamer Surat, from China arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera..... 3¾
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
7 lbs. Shirtings..... 4 9
8¼ lbs. „ 4 10
40s. Mule Twist..... 0 8¼d.
Exchange on India 30 days' sight. 1 4 9-16
2½ per cent. Consols for account... 95
3 per cent. French Rentes..... 95
4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 74 7-16
4½ per cent. „ ..... „ 73¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... 106½
Bar Silver..... 44

The sum of about £425,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS AND CATTLE-DISEASE AT ALIBAG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your correspondent, "R. L. G.," has drawn, in the last para. of his letter in your valuable paper of the 7th inst., the attention of your readers to a peculiar cattle-disease that is prevailing in some of the villages of Alibag with a hope that remedies may be suggested. The principal remedies that can be suggested for that peculiar nature of disease, in which the cattle do not graze or eat anything placed before them for a few days, and then heavily swollen die, are:—Free incisions on the swollen parts at earlier stages, fomentation and application of stimulating liniments, and the introduction of seton in the dewlap—the loose hanging skin below the neck—when it is the seat of swelling. Firing the dewlap has also been found very valuable in some cases, although this sort of operation is considered by some as both cruel and ineffectual. As the swelling is often found on the dewlap, and as such a disease is epizootic, the affected animals must be isolated, *i.e.*, separated from the healthy ones. Internal administration of stimulants, with a pound of epsom salts, will improve the system of the animal, and he will begin to feed well afterwards. Above all, careful nursing, proper stabling, and thorough cleanliness are indispensable.

Foot and mouth disease is the disease in which the horny substance of the hoofs wears off by degrees, and thereby makes the animal quite lame. The main treatment in this disease is isolation; and the ulcers on the foot should be dressed by some dry powder as alum or zinc oxide, or apply alum ointment and bandage the foot or feet. Stockholm tar is also used in such cases. In this contagious and infectious disease ulcers are also found in the mouth, which are also required to be washed with some astringent lotion as alum, and then apply honey freely on and about the gums, also administer stimulant tonics internally. and attention should be paid to proper nursing as in the other case.

Although the above remedies have been enumerated, yet treatment entirely depends on the circumstances of the case; the same remedies which cure the disease in one case may not be answerable in the other. It is therefore desirable to consult a veterinary surgeon as far as possible; and hence, whilst concluding, I beg to draw the attention of your correspondent to a late Government Resolution, whereby the services of a veterinary expert can be obtained at a very moderate and reasonable cost by the Collector of any district.—Yours, &c.,

S. N. RANINA,
Bombay, Nov. 10. G. B. V. C.

THE STAFF CORPS PROMOTION MOVEMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The *Pioneer* is sinking daily lower and lower in the "Slough of Despond" that it has sunk for itself in its eagerness to drown the Staff Corps Promotion movement. Commencing with a venomous tirade against the "statement" based on the promptings of a Subaltern of the Staff Corps itself, in which many captious criticisms and bold assertions figured, but no proofs in support thereof, the *Pioneer* next fell back, having no more shot left in its own lockers, on one or two blows that the *Times of India*—not without some cause—thought fit to level at the movement. The *Pioneer* was quite thankful to find even a little support from, what it was pleased to term, a "contemporary of good standing." However, when a week later the *Pioneer*, blinded by its own bitterness against the movement, proceeded to tell the whole Indian Army that a Lieutenant-Colonel commanding a British battalion gets only Rs. 1,033 a month, that respected contemporary turned round and told the *Pioneer* as politely as possible that it was making an exhibition of itself. The *Pioneer* will not quote that paragraph out of its contemporary. Finally, the *Pioneer* has lowered itself to the publication of a letter from "a Madrasi Captain" which for levity, inaccuracy, and contemptible bad-taste, is not (fortunately) often equalled. That any officer of the Staff Corps should pen such a production is deplorable—but that any journal should disfigure its columns with such balderdash is discreditable. It shows to what a newspaper may be brought by vilifying a good cause.—Yours, &c.,

I. S. C. P.

A TIMELY WARNING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our Zanzibar agents have desired us to make it known generally that at Zanzibar and Mombassa there is nothing offering in the way of employment, so that it is futile for British born subjects and Europeans generally to proceed there from India in hopes of obtaining employment.

We should be obliged if you would notify this through your columns.—Yours, &c.,

pro MACKINNON MACKENZIE, & Co., Agents,
H. O. CAMPBELL.

B. I. S. N. Co., Ld., Bombay Nov. 11.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, Nov. 10.

10 p.m. ... 81·4

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 11.

6 a.m. ... 76·7
10 a.m. ... 83·4
2 p.m. ... 87·2
6 p.m. ... 86·6

LORD HARRIS IN SIND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 6.

His Excellency has had a very busy time since his arrival here on the morning of November 4. On the afternoon of that day, he began by visiting, in company with the Commissioner, Mr. James, Colonel Crawford, Mr. Jacob, and other gentlemen, the Sind Art College, a magnificent building, now nearing completion. From here they went on to the Wedderburn Normal Girls' School, where an address of welcome was read. This was followed by the report for the year showing the good progress made by the pupils. His Excellency made a short speech in reply, congratulating both teachers and pupils on the excellence of the report and the progress being made in female education at Karachi, and assuring them of his sympathy and good wishes. After singing the National Anthem, first in Sindi and then in English, garlands and flowers were presented to the Governor and party. The next visit was to the Merewether Tower and Mr. Hormusjee Rustomjee's warehouse. From the roof of the latter one of the best views of Karachi, its harbour and environment is to be had. From here the Governor drove to the Madressa, a residential school for Mussulman boys. After walking round the boarding-house and inspecting the dinning-rooms, playground, &c., the party repaired to the new buildings which, although hardly yet completed, are most extensive. Each class-room being built on the largest scale, and affording in the aggregate room for two or three hundred boys. The pupils and their friends were assembled in the largest room, when an address was read to his Excellency by one of the pupils.

The Governor, in reply, congratulated them on the numbers attending the school, and on the possession of such splendid buildings, he said, that it was a frequent cause of complaint in the Mussulman community, that they had not their proportionate share of Government appointments. This, his Excellency pointed out, was due entirely to their own want of enterprise and lack of higher education, and, he trusted, that with institutions like this in existence that deficiency would cease to exist and that the Mussulman, in common with other races, would enjoy their fair share of employment under Government.

He also impressed on the students the necessity of not only cultivating their minds, which was, of course, the primary object of a school, but of so employing their leisure time that they would grow up into manly and healthy men, and become useful citizens and loyal subjects of her Majesty the Empress of India. After more recitals his Excellency drove back to the Commissioner, where there was a large dinner party, after which his Excellency held a levée, which was attended by all the Civil and Military officers of the station and by most of the merchants, and other non-official residents.

On Thursday, November 5, his Excellency and Staff, with the Commissioner and Mr. Sladen, started at 7 a.m. for the barracks of the Dublin Fusiliers. Here they were received by Colonel Sartorius, C.B., Colonel Holmes, Commanding the Fusiliers, with other officers of the regiment, and Captain Fitzgerald, D.A.A.G. They visited first the Temperance Hall, where, after the Colonel had read a report showing the progress made by the temperance movement amongst the men of the regiment, his Excellency distributed more than forty medals to total abstainers in the Corps. After the presentation, the Governor made a short speech in which after saying what pleasure it gave him to be present, he said that, although not a teetotaller himself, he could thoroughly appreciate and respect the self-denial which enabled men both for their own sakes and for the sake of examples to others, to keep their pledges. He wished all success to the movement. They afterwards visited the Soldiers' Institute a most comfortable and commodious club for the men, which has been started since the regiment's arrival at this station. From here they drove to the Military Hospital, which has lately been much enlarged and improved, over which they were conducted by Surgeon-Colonels Turnbull and O'Farrell.

After leaving the hospital they drove through the city to the New Empress Market a spacious building kept admirably clean. Thence to the Karachi Grammar School, on entering which the National Anthem was sung by the boys and girls, and the Governor was presented with a bouquet. He made a short speech to them, telling them how pleased he was to have an opportunity of visiting the school and impressing on them that, as English boys and girls, they should afford an example to the native races, behaving towards them with good nature and courtesy. By Englishmen observing this our rule in India would be strengthened by bonds of affection and good-will. After being shown over the building the party drove off to St. Patrick's School, where they were received with cheers by the children, and a guard-of-honour, composed of boys belonging to the school, forming a Cadet Corps of the Sind Volunteers, presented arms. After entering the building an address was presented to his Excellency, and the children sang several songs very nicely. His Excellency thanked them for the address and complimented them on their singing, and having inspected the school building and convent church drove back to the Commissioner's.

Shortly after noon his Excellency and party drove to Kimari, where he was received by the Port Trust Commissioners and several other gentlemen. The party then went on board the Sindhi and steamed up the harbour. Mr. Morris, engineer to the Port Trust, pointing out the several improvements, contemplated in the extension of the harbour and demonstrating the same by large models and charts. At 2 p.m. his Excellency and party were entertained at luncheon by the Port Trust Commissioners on board the Manora, after which they were taken in trolleys to see the batteries, which have lately been erected along the shore and at Manora Point. At Manora Lieut. Simpson, R.E., had arranged two submarine mines one charged with 100 lbs. and the other with 150 lbs. These were exploded by a battery from the shore forcing up a large column of water several feet into the air. His Excellency and party then steamed back to Merewether Pier and returned to the city station by a special. The station was beautifully illuminated and decorated with flags, flowers, &c., and his Excellency was loudly cheered by large crowds of people who had been waiting there to greet him. There was a large dinner party at the Commissioner's in the evening, after which the Governor attended the ball given by Colonel Holmes and the Officers of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers at the Frere Hall. The ball was universally acknowledged to have been an immense success. The ball-room was tastefully decorated, and the floor quite excellent. Supper was served in tents at about 12 o'clock, and dancing went on for some hours afterwards.

On Friday his Excellency rode out early to visit the Rest Camp and site of the proposed New Depot. He was received here by Major Fitzherbert, the Commandant, and Captain Fitzgerald, D.A.A.G., and shown over the Camp and its vicinity, riding back to breakfast at the Commissioner's.

ADDRESS FROM THE SIND CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

On the afternoon of Friday, the 8th, the following influential deputation from the Sind Chamber of Commerce waited upon his Excellency:—Colonel Cosy, Mr. H. Rustomjee, Mr. Shah, Mr. Dick, Mr. McIver, and Mr. Hunter. Mr. Currie then read the following address, which was afterwards presented to his Excellency, enclosed in a very handsome silver casket:—

The Humble Memorial of the Members of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce.

Respectfully Sheweth.—1. That your memorialists desire to express the great satisfaction and pleasure they feel in cordially welcoming your Excellency's arrival in this Port on your visit to the Province of Sind.

2. In the fullest confidence that your Excellency will share in and sympathise with their aspirations for promoting the prosperity of Karachi, they desire to invite your attention and favourable consideration to the measures which appear to your memorialists well fitted to achieve that object.

3. First in importance of all schemes to encourage the growth of trade, and to develop in the interests not only of Karachi and of Sind but of the Empire at large, the resources of the Province, and to turn to the best advantage the favourable geographical position of the Port, the nearest to Europe of all the sea-gates of India, is the extension of railway communication. At present there is but one line connecting Karachi with the rest of India, and that only with the Punjab.

4. Your Excellency is no doubt aware of the proposals made to construct a railway which shall connect Karachi with the North-West Provinces by way of Delhi. This line would commence at Kotri on the North-West Railway and would be carried *via* Hyderabad in Sind through Rajputana by way of Jeysalmir and Bikanir. It has been shown that this line would save 150 miles of expensive railway carriage on the imports and exports of Delhi and the surrounding districts; that with the exception of the bridging of the Indus, which seems to present no engineering features of extraordinary difficulty, the line involves no costly works; and it has been estimated that this line can be constructed at a cost of about Rs. 80,000 per mile.

5. The first step in the great scheme of railway extension has been taken in the commencement of the line from Hyderabad to Oomerkot, and the Chamber desires to acknowledge the boon thus conferred by your Excellency's Government on the Province.

6. When this extension has been yet further accomplished the Chamber will hope that something may be done towards securing a direct postal communication with Aden to bring the English Mails for Sind, the Punjab, all Northern India, and North-West Frontier, straight to Karachi.

7. Of almost equal importance to the Province is the great question of irrigation, and the Chamber would earnestly invite the consideration of your Excellency to the subject of the advantages attending that means of bringing under cultivation vast areas of excellent land in Sind, especially in the Hyderabad and Shikarpur districts capable of growing wheat, cotton, and oilseeds for export. The Chamber believes that from all quarters the cry is raised by the cultivators for more water. It is understood that numerous proposals have been made by the Irrigation Department for new canals designed to convert these wide areas, now waste, into productive fields, and to supplement the supply of existing water-courses where these are found insufficient. The memorialists submit that the experience gained is sufficient to justify an outlay very considerably larger than any that has hitherto been sanctioned. While the expenditure on irrigation works in the neighbouring province of the Punjab has amounted to between five and six crores of rupees, that of Sind has not yet reached one crore. The eagerness with which the Sind cultivators take advantage of such irrigation facilities as are given them, and the excellent results which are attained when they are given far in excess of any recorded in the Punjab, justify a liberal policy. It is understood that schemes for large works of irrigation in both the Shikarpur and Hyderabad Collectorates have been prepared and the Chamber trusts that one of the happiest results of your Excellency's visit to Sind will be the provision of funds for carrying out these important projects. The great increase of the population of Sind during the last twenty years and of the land revenue for the same period, proves the need for a forward and liberal policy.

8. The figures exhibited in comparative statements of the financial results of the same class of works in the Punjab and Sind show distinctly in favour of the latter province. Capital works in Sind are highly remunerative and better paying than works of the same class in the Punjab. It may confidently be anticipated that there will be further increase in the earnings of the canals as cultivation expands, as there is every reason to believe will be the case, judging from the demand from all sides for increased supply.

9. A great and rapid increase in the trade and in the shipping frequenting the Port has been a noteworthy feature in the recent history of Karachi, and the Chamber feels convinced that the subject of the extension of wharfage, commensurate with the growth of commerce, will fully commend itself to your Excellency's notice. The Chamber understands that the Port Trustees are now considering the ways and means to an extension of the wharfage accommodation, and the members hope that the aid of your Government may be rendered in the raising of further loans for this purpose. Great strides have been made in this direction of late years due to the enlightened liberality of the Government of Bombay, and your memorialists would express their earnest hope that this great work may be vigorously continued under your administration.

10. Another subject which the Chamber understands has already engaged your Excellency's attention is the great and growing necessity for the better lighting of the coast approaches to the harbour of Karachi. The unanimous opinion of all experienced mariners including the eminent authority of the late Naval Commander-in-Chief Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, the late and present port officers, and of all commanders of vessels trading with the Port, is that a lighthouse should be erected at Cape Monze, and another lighthouse at the Hajamri mouth of the Indus, where there is at present a beacon. With lights at these two points the Chamber is assured that the facilities for navigators approaching the harbour will be greatly enhanced to the general benefit, and the memorialists therefore, confidently rely upon your Excellency's aid in bringing about this important measure.

11. There remains only one very important matter to which the members of the Chamber desire to invite your Excellency's consideration, and that is the extreme desirability of incorporating into one Act the existing Sind Courts Act and the modifications introduced by the addition of certain provisions of the Bombay Civil Courts Act, which have been extended to Sind. The Chamber would respectfully invite attention to the considerable delays in hearing which have been caused notwithstanding that the Judges of the Courts are doing excellent work in striving to master the great number of cases before them. Under existing circumstances it is found impossible to obtain any decree above Rs. 500 within a year, and no change has been made in the establishments of the Court since 1866, although since then the volume of the trade has risen from Rs. 4,33,26,790 in 1866-67 to Rs. 12,56,95,852 in 1890-91, or nearly three-fold. The Chamber would also recommend the appointment of a second judge to the District Court and such increase to the pay of the Small Cause Court judge as would be likely to ensure the services being obtainable of an able judge whose training and experience in commercial usage would warrant his appointment.

His Excellency, in reply, said:—

Gentlemen of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce,—I need hardly say that it is very pleasant for me to receive so kind an address from yourselves, and I hope you will accept my best thanks for that and the handsome case in which it is enclosed, which I shall keep as a memento of this my first, and I hope not my last, visit to Karachi. It is unnecessary, of course, for me to say that in my position, my interest in the trade of the Port is not less than yours, and I sincerely trust that the progress you have been making may continue at the same place as it is making this day. It seems scarcely necessary for me to go into details as regards that trade, because your worthy Commissioner, Mr. James, has dealt so fully with the matter, and I shall only be detaining you unnecessarily. Well, the first important subject you touch upon is the subject of the proposed Delhi-Kotri Railway. Of course I can understand as well as you can, that it would do a great deal of good to Karachi and to the parts through which it passes, although undoubtedly it must be recognized that a considerable part of the country through which it would pass, is not of a very promising character as regards bringing traffic to the railway; at the same time every one would be willing to admit that it would be an important line reducing the distance materially over the present railway connection and connecting very wealthy agricultural districts with a very important port. I believe you say that there are no engineering difficulties. I am under the impression that this is scarcely accurate. I believe there are difficulties in the shape of the sand which are to a certain extent serious, but I do not suppose that they are in any way insurmountable. No doubt, gentlemen, you know as a matter of fact it is a question of ways and means. At present we are not in the position in India that we are at home where capitalists are ready to invest thier money in railways. The people of this country, whatever the causes as are at present very reluctant to invest their money in that way, and railways of this country have had to be assisted in some way or other by state aid; well, when it comes to that, it is simply a question of ways and means, and as regards that of course the Government of India is the important decider and all that the Government of Bombay can do is to put the question before them in as favourable a light as we are justified in doing. As regards this particular railway, we can of course point out that it has very great advantages as an alternative railway, and we are able to point out that the river itself has a good many vagaries as big rivers always have. That its tendency is to buy the right bank, and with our important frontier it is obviously a matter of necessity that there should be an alternative railway, and I should imagine that the Government of India see that quite as clearly as we do. We can point out the advantages that we consider lie in this scheme and other schemes sent to us for report, and as a matter of fact we have pointed out that we consider that this railway has advantages over other schemes in various parts of India; but more than that it is impossible for us to do; we have got no money of the Government of India. Judging from the public press they have their hands pretty full, and whether it is possible for them to promise such an advance to the Syndicate as will induce the Syndicate to take up the railway, I cannot say, but as far as my wishes are concerned they are absolutely identical with yours. You next touch upon the Oomarkot Railway, and I am very glad that I was able to carry out what my predecessor had undertaken. I considered when I came here, that the Bombay Government was pledged to go on with it, and furthermore I considered that when the locality came forward it deserved some support from the Government of Bombay, and as I said the other morning to the Municipality you ought to understand that it has taken a very large lump out of our balances. The concession that we have made to the Oomerkot Railway has considerably depleted our balances, which would otherwise have been spent on other important works, or upon education as the case may be, in other parts of the Presidency, and therefore I think that the Government deserve some consideration, which you have given to us, for having preferred to spend this money upon Sind, than any other parts of the Presidency. You note the desirability of the extension to Oomerkot. We have given such money as we think we can spare, and if we find any more money we shall be delighted to go on with it. You next touch upon postal service. The present contracts must come to an end before new arrangements can be made. I believe that the chief postal authority has been up here making enquiries, and I should think that when the proper time comes you will be able to make out a very strong case, but as these contracts have got to run their course I don't fancy any immediate change can be made. You go on to the subject of irrigation. Well, gentlemen, I think you ought to understand first of all upon this question of irrigation, that so far as the Bombay Government are concerned, our own interest in land revenue is limited to the extent of ¼ and the Government of India's interests to the extent of ¾. Therefore, so far as provincial balances are concerned our hand is very much tied by that consideration and by the small amount of the balances of the present time. Any large expenditure is really a question for the Government of India rather than for the Government of Bombay. Another question is you say that there are large areas of land waste in Sind, which the population does not avail itself of and which should be taken up; but we have to bear in mind that there are now large areas of cultivable waste, which the population is not numerous enough to cultivate. Then, too, there is the uncertainty arising from the vagaries of the river which some times cause the most promising scheme to fail. These are all factors which must be borne in mind. Now, it is perfectly true that some very large schemes have been placed before me recently, but what you may be perfectly certain of is that whatever the feeling of the Government may be on this point, it is absolutely useless for us to go to the Government of India for a large expenditure, unless there is complete unanimity amongst all officials concerned as to the probable success of the undertaking, and therefore before we can make any proposal to the Government of India it is essential that we should have unanimous opinions in favour of it from all, and therefore before writing to the Government of India at all it would be better to collect together in Sind. Some time this winter as many experts as we can, with a representative if possible from the Government of India also, and let them discuss these schemes, and if a committee like that is able to support one or more of them, then we can go to the Government of India in a much stronger position, than we could, with only the advice, excellent though it be, of the Superintending Engineer and Commissioner. We have got the schemes before us, and we want to have the very best advice upon them we can get, and if this advice is in favour of irrigational expenditure on original works or on improvements to canals, then with that strengthened advice we are in a very much better position to induce the Government of India to take them in hand. I am given to understand that in all probability the safest direction in which to spend money for irrigational purposes is in improving the old but still useful system of canals that existed in Sind before we came into the country. It has served a very useful purpose, and I am advised that it would be quite possible to improve these canals of course with a considerable sum of money, but with a result more likely to repay than a very large expenditure upon a new system. That I think gives you exactly the position, gentlemen, and I hope you will see that so far as the Bombay Government is concerned, we can only recommend it to Government in as favourable a manner as possible, but there is no use in our asking for a large expenditure unless we can strongly back our proposals. Well, then, you touch on the question of the loan for Port Trust, and I have already spoken about that to the Municipality, that they are in a better position, and I do not know that the Port Trust, is not than the Government. You are allowed to borrow and we are not. If you can present a good scheme, I do not know at this moment why we should not be able to support you. It opens out this question if the Karachi Port Trust expects to have money advanced to it by the Government of India what number of demands might not be made for similar privileges from the Government of India, and I am afraid that the Government of India would view a proposal of that kind with some timidity, and would be inclined to judge that being an important body the Port Trust should go to the open market for the loan. The next subject is the extension of wharfs and after my visit yesterday to the which and after seeing the plans which the superintending engineer was good enough to show me I think I ought to sincerely congratulate the Trustees on the public spirit that marks the whole progress of the works, that have been taken nf hand and carried out. You now touch upon the light-house, and I am afraid you have been misinformed upon this subject, for opinion is not unanimous. The Government of India have been advised in direct opposition to the opinion of the gentleman you name. They have been advised that the bed of the sea shoals so gradually up to the shore that no navigator can possibly make a mistake if he will but use his lead when he is approaching this coast and the Government of India have taken advantage of this argument, and do not see the necessity that you do for a light-house at Cape Monz. But if the Trustees can advance any fresh arguments that will represent the case in a new aspect, and give us a better hold for going again to the Government of India we should of course be glad to help you. We have up till now utilized all the arguments you have supplied us with and they have not prevailed with the Government of India. Lastly, you touch upon judicial matters, and I can assure you that the whole group of them has been and is occupying my attention. As regards the District Courts I believe that the Judicial Commissioner has addressed a letter to the Chamber of Commerce giving some explanations for the delay, and I am given to understand that the delays are by no means more serious than they are in other parts of the Presidency, at the same time it is the duty of Government to prevent delays as much as possible, and we shall be only too glad to endeavour to reduce the time which is now taken in deciding cases if we can. We have at present before us a scheme for a reorganization of the Upper Sind Frontier, which would have one result, *viz.*, to transfer one or two talukas, which are now in the Karachi District, to another. That would probably lighten the business in the District Court, and another direction of course would be to raise the power of the Small Cause Court Judge. These two together might enable the District Judge to keep well ahead of the present annual amount of work and to reduce the arrears. It is proposed by you to increase the salary of the Small Cause Court Judge without giving him higher powers. The Fifth Small Cause Court Judge of Bombay has considerably higher powers than the Small Cause Court Judge of Karachi and draws the same salary; so that I do not think we can increase salary without increasing the power as well. I think these two should go together. At the same time just bear in mind how recently the salary has been cut down by the Finance Commissioner. We should have to introduce very good arguments in order to carry a reversion to the old salary. All I can say upon the point is that it has been and is now engaging my attention, and I have taken every opportunity of talking the matter over with your Judicial Commissioner and Commissioner. You will understand of course, that the question of increase of appointments and increases of salaries, wants not only the sanction of the Government of India, but also of the Secretary of State and that would in any case take a very long time. If we can make out a very good case, I shall be very glad to give it my hearty support. I am extremely obliged to you, gentlemen, for the kind reception you have given me in Karachi and I can assure you I appreciate it most highly, and also your cordial address.

The raising of coal in the United States appears to be increasing in a geometrical ratio. It doubled between the years 1860 and 1870, and more than doubled between 1870 and 1880, and again more than doubled between 1880 and 1890. This extraordinary increase each decade cannot, our correspondent thinks, be accepted as likely to continue every ten years. If it were to do so, by the year 1,000 the production would be over 300,000,000 tons, or more than the production of the entire world.

MR. VANSITTART'S MINING FINANCING.

The Calcutta Commercial Correspondent of the *Pioneer* writing on Saturday last has much to say on Mr. C. G. Vansittart and the Dhadka Mining Company. He writes:—At the meeting held on Tuesday 3rd (instant) of the shareholders of this unfortunate company it was at last resolved to call an extraordinary general meeting to remove Mr. C. G. Vansittart from the office of managing director, and to arrange, if possible, for the carrying on of the concern with Mr. D. B. Critchley as secretary. It will be strange, however, if the Dhadka shareholders rest content with simply removing Mr. Vansittart from the position he has occupied. Their capital has disappeared and the company been nearly, if not absolutely, wrecked, thanks to Mr. Vansittart, and they should insist on a searching legal enquiry being made into the circumstances attending the removal of the balance of their capital from their regular bankers and its disappearance while in the "safe custody" of Mr. Vansittart's Bengal Trust and Loan Company. Mr. Vansittart's liability towards the shareholders can be plainly shown by a brief review of the facts attending the formation and floating of the Dhadka Mining Company. The Company was actually started and the shares bought and sold in the market at an enormous premium, at a time when Mr. Vansittart had not yet bought out all the people claiming rights over the property the Dhadka Company was formed to work. In my letter dated the 27th of September last year, written when the shares were selling at three rupees, you were advised that Mr. Vansittart had then only just settled the claims of those members of the Boro Bhoom Syndicate at that time resident in India. This syndicate claimed rights over the tract of country Mr. Vansittart proposed to work, and that its claim was considered good is shown by the fact that he offered Rs. 2,00,000 in cash or 1,00,000 Dhadka shares to buy the members out, which he eventually did. The Dhadka prospectus issued in the week following the letter referred to above, stated that "the agreement with Mr. Vansittart, the vendor, is the sole contract entered into by the company, and the vendor shall not be answerable to the company for any profit made upon the sale of the company." The prospectus then went on to state that only forty-three sixty-fourths of the rights of the members of the Boro Bhoom Syndicate had been acquired and, as was pointed out in these columns at the time, this amounted to the admission that the vendor was selling a property of which he was not, at the time the prospectus was issued, the entire owner. The issue of this most extraordinary prospectus had, as was indeed to be expected, a prompt effect on Dhadka shares; they had previously sold as high as Rs. 4½, but quickly fell to Rs. 2¾. A month previously, that is on the 30th August 1890, when new gold companies were being weekly started you were advised as follows:—"As regards these new companies I can but repeat the advice frequently given lately to up-country investors—leave them alone.... None of these gold shares can be recommended to investors." In October last year the real "slump" in gold mining shares was in full force. Shares in some companies dropped 50 per cent. in value in the course of a few days, and every attempt was made by Mr. Vansittart and his friends, who had been behind the scenes of the gold gamble farce from the very beginning, to bolster up prices. All expedients failed; but, as a last resource, the Bengal Loan and Trust Company, with a capital of 100 lakhs, was advertised as "in course of incorporation" and the public were further notified that it would "grant advances on approved mining and other stocks." And so it did, with a result that will be known shortly, for as you are aware this company is now in liquidation and its affairs will soon be discussed in the High Court. Its formation was one of Mr. Vansittart's last undertakings here. In November 1890 he called a meeting of the Dhadka shareholders which, as I wrote at the time, was typical of the mismanagement, vacillation, and blundering that had brought about the recent crash in gold shares. At this meeting Mr. Vansittart commenced by proposing that the Dhadka should sell a portion of its property to another company; he ended by actually voting against his own proposition! Commenting on this meeting, I pointed out that "the actual intrinsic value of a Dhadka share is under 6½ annas: if the affairs of this company are to be managed as yesterday's meeting was conducted the market value (which was then Re. 1-5) will soon be below this figure." The next really important incident in the history of Mr. Vansittarte's connection with Dhadka occurred at the meeting called to consider the statement of accounts made up to 31st March 1891, and the following extract from my letter dated the 2nd May shows how blindly, even at that date, some shareholders trusted the man they now propose to remove from the position of managing director. The extract reads as follows:—"Some shareholders present at the meeting drew attention to the fact that Rs. 3,57,741 of the company's money was invested in Mr. Vansittart's Bengal Trust and Loan Company. *An amendment to the effect that Mr. Vansittart be instructed to at once remove this money was negatived* ..... Mr. Vansittart announced at the meeting that the Dhadka money was allowed interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, a rate that cannot ordinarily be obtained in the money market, and as the Dhadka shareholders have no tangible security for their investment one can only say that if they ultimately lose their money they will only have to thank their own deliberate action. A shorts time afterwards Mr. Critchley, who was then acting here for Mr. Vansittart, offered to deposit a certain number of securities with a recognised bank as security for the Dhadka capital. These securities, however, were more than unsatisfactory, and an advertisement was published in the papers by some leading shareholders asking for subscriptions to provide for the legal expenses to be incurred in recovering the Dhadka capital from Mr. Vansittart. This resulted in the case being submitted to the Hon'ble Mr. G. H. P. Evans, whose opinion was published in these columns in August last. Mr. Evans declared that the state of things as regards the Dhadka capital was, as far as his great experience went, "absolutely unique in the history of companies." Furthermore, "Mr. Evans was of opinion that the Bengal Trust and Loan Company was on the face of it not a *bona fide* company," and that the "Dhadka Company is left with no working capital except a claim against an utterly insolvent and apparently sham company consisting practically of Mr. Vansittart himself." This strong opinion, which stated he position of the Dhadka Company in August, accurately states its position to-day. Even Mr. Vansittart's former friends, including Mr. E. Cowie, who still holds his full power-of-attorney, now ask that a meeting be called to remove him from the position of managing director. Will shareholders be content with that? Will they allow the Rs. 3,50,000 of capital transferred by Mr. Vansittart to what he called the "safe trust," of what in the opinion of Mr. Evans is a sham company, to disappear without making any effort to recover it? In the interests of commercial morality, it is to be hoped that they will not. Legal steps should be at once taken against Mr. Vansittart, as soon as the High Court re-opens, to induce him to return to India and explain his conduct.

The Lahore paper hears that Lord Harris, while at Karachi, was suffering from neuralgia.

The approximate statement of gross receipts of the North-Western Railway for the week ending 24th October, 1891, are Rs. 6,70,123, and the total receipts from 1st April 1891 to 24th October, 1891, are Rs. 1,80

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DURING the cycloning storm of last week upwards of two inches of rain fell in Ganjam, but the conditions there are still not quite satisfactory. The rainfall in Bellary and Kurnool was very deficient during October, being only half the average. Anxiety is felt in consequence about the dry crops and the late sowings.

IT has been decided to hold annually three, instead of two, classes for garrison instruction in each of the three Presidencies. Each class is to consist of ten instead of twelve officers as heretofore. The classes will assemble in all three Presidencies on the 23rd January, 27th May, and 9th August, respectively.

THE attention of Cantonment authorities has been drawn to the necessity for a more strict adherence to the orders of Government on the subject of the management and control of vaccine operations, and the importance of encouraging voluntary vaccination in those cantonments to which the provisions of the Vaccination Act have not been applied.

THE regulations controlling the Reserve Volunteers in India have just been modified. The Government, having had their attention drawn to the disproportion which exists in many districts between the number of enrolled Volunteers and the available adult European population, now deem it necessary to urge all who are unable or unwilling to become active Volunteers to join the Reserve. The capitation grant of Rs. 10 will be granted only to Reservists who shall have attended seven parades or drills in the year, inclusive of those for musketry. Commandants will also have to certify that the men are acquainted with the proper method of keeping their arms, accoutrements and ammunition, and that these are in good order, before the allowance will be given.

MR. THOMAS WOOLNER, R.A., tells in the *Magazine of Art* how Mr. Nasmyth, of steam-hammer fame, once gave him an illustration, from personal experience, of the value of drawing. Mr. Nasmyth was travelling in Norway, and one day in a wild out-of-the-way place reached an inn very hungry, but unable to make the hostess understand his wants by anything he could say. He was considerably perplexed, till he happily thought of his pencil. He then carefully drew a dish in perspective, with steam rising from it; beside this he drew a plate with a knife and fork, and on the other side of the dish a bottle and a wine glass. When he had completed this diagram of his wants, the face of the hostess brightened, and she at once left him to execute his design. He then went for a stroll, and on returning found the picture complete. There was the bottle, with wine glass beside it, the plate, knife and fork, and the dish covered. So soon as he sat down, mine hostess lifted the cover, displaying a fine, hot fowl that sent forth a cloud of steam, and this was the finishing touch given to the Norwegian design of the great Nasmyth.

MUCH has been said and written about the temper of the House of Commons, but it has been reserved for Mr. Justin McCarthy, M.P., to note the fact that the House, for some unexplained reason, rarely accords a friendly welcome to a member who returns to it after long absence. In the case of the late Sir John Pope Henessy, failure to attract attention may, it is admitted, have been attributable to his weak health; but Mr. McCarthy cites instances which can only be explained by "the change that comes over the tone and temperament of the House within a few years." "I remember," he says, "a man who was once admittedly one of the finest speakers of independent opposition. For some reason he went out of public life and returned to the House of Commons after many years. The House to which he came back knew nothing of him. His style of eloquence did not suit it. When older members told of his former fame, the younger men only smiled and wondered how at any time the House could have cared for that sort of thing." Mr. McCarthy cites another instance in the present House—the case of a man who was a brilliant debater and *franc tireur* five-and-twenty years ago, a bold, attractive, almost commanding figure. He, too, went out of Parliament for several years, and came back a few years ago, but so far from being a success, he is counted a complete failure.

A STATEMENT which is about to be laid before the French Chamber by the Minister of Finance shows that the steady falling off in the consumption of tobacco, which has been going on for some years past, remains unstayed. This is not because the votaries of tobacco have seen the error of their ways, but because of the bad quality of the tobacco supplied by the Regie; of this, the fact that the sale of foreign cigars in France is on the increase, is regarded as proof sufficient. It is complained that the tobacco used in the manufacture of cigars is too dry, and that not only do they waste in smoking, but that they have lost almost all the natural aroma of the tobacco. One of the chief cause of the poor quality of French-made cigars is said to be the custom of saving the tobacco of a good crop in order to remedy the effects of a bad one, by mixing. The French import duty upon cigars is thirty francs the kilogramme and 20 per cent. commission.

STRANGE as it may seem to Englishmen, the birth of a daughter to Mr. Grover Cleveland, ex-President of the United States, has done much to favour his chance of re-election next year. Had it been a son, the general opinion is that his success would be assured. The newspapers are full of the topic. Mrs. Cleveland has always been a picturesque personage to Americans, and already "Frankie and her baby" has become a campaign cry. Every good American knows that the little girl weighed eight pounds on the night of her birth and that she has blue eyes. "Baby McKnee won't be in it now," cried a tariff reformer on hearing the news, and the Democrats are in high sprits over the event. They know that it will rouse the feminine portion of the community to enthusiasm, and in that way affect the masculine voters. One of the prominent newspapers has offered a prize, consisting of a handsome gold watch, to the competitor who first sends in the prettiest and most appropriate name for the ex-President's little daughter. The decision is to be made by the votes of the subscribers to the journal.

SELLING horses by railway would appear from a case decided in the Birmingham County Court to be rather a hazardous proceeding. In this case a Wolverhampton publican had forwarded a mare by rail from that town to Birmingham. In transit it sustained severe injuries through getting one leg in the manger of the horse-box and twisting a halter round the other; and the owner claimed damages on this ground. Counsel, however, for the defence pointed out that it has been decided that railway companies are not common carriers as regards horses, and that the onus of proving negligence there fore lay with the plaintiff. In this view the judge concurred. Some attempt to prove negligence was made by cross-examining a porter and a station-master; but it failed to satisfy the jury, who found a verdict for the railway company.

TSHANG YAO the Governor of the Province of Shantung, who died recently, was one of the highest dignitaries of the Celestial Empire. He had a highly adventurous career. Born in a lowly position, he was obliged to flee in his youth on account of having murdered the tormentor of an old man. He became a robber, and soon stood at the head of all the brigands who made the province of Hunan unsafe. When, during the rebellion, the chief town of the province was threatened, the Governor issued a proclamation in which he promised the hand of his daughter to the man who would save the town from the enemy. At the head of five hundred bandits, Tashang beat off the attack of the rebels, and led home on the next day, as a reward for his bravery, the almond-eyed beauty. Then he made rapid progress. He was not able to read or write, but was of great integrity, and died poor as he was born. He was called by his people on account of his charity Tshang, "the blue sky." It is said, however, that he was not always just towards Europeans, and especially the missionaries.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Bombay Municipal Standing Committee held its weekly sitting yesterday afternoon, when Mr. E. B. Carroll occupied the chair. There were also present Col. Merewether, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, the Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. K. M. Shroff, K. M. Kabrajee, Mulji B. Bharbhaya, and A. M. Dharamsi.

A SOURCE OF DANGER.

Mr. K. M. Shroff moved that "the Acting Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish information in regard to the ownership of the two plots of lowlying ground—(1) on the north of the Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Arthur Road, between De Lisle and Arthur Roads, and (2) on the south of the said hospital—and should one of the two plots belong to the Municipality, the Commissioner be requested to furnish an estimate of the cost of filling it in, and to take steps to have the other filled in." Mr. Shroff remarked in support of his motion that during a considerable portion of the year the plots were partially covered by water, and were thus rendered malarial fever-beds. At other times they were strown with decayed vegetable matter, and the plots were a decided danger to the inmates of the hospital.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik seconded, and the motion was unanimously adopted.

LEECHES IN DRINKING WATER.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, in accordance with notice of motion, asked the Municipal Commissioner—1. Whether he has received, and if so, how many complaints of the water supplied in Bombay containing leeches. 2. Whether an inquiry has been made by the Commissioner and the Health Officer into the causes—first, of the existence of these worms in the lake, and, secondly, of their reaching Bombay through the filter-beds already constructed in the lakes. 3. Whether he thinks the filter-beds to be defective; if so, why are they so defective, and what are the remedies he proposes to adopt to prevent this danger to public health through the existence of leeches in potable water. Mr. Kabrajee said his attention was drawn to the presence of leeches in drinking water by a Parsee gentleman who had got one quite an inch and a half in length from the water tap. He (Mr. Kabrajee) bottled up the specimen and forwarded it to Dr. Weir, who, he was happy to state, had already instituted enquiries into the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal seconded, and said that certainly some enquiry should be made.

The sample of water was placed before the Corporation, and the leech proved to be a couple of inches in length, and notwithstanding its lengthy confinement was lively and vigorous.

The Acting Municipal Commissioner said he would report on the matter.

ANALYSIS OF BOMBAY AIR.

The following letter was laid before the Committee, from Surgeon-Major Weir, Acting Municipal Commissioner, to the Municipal Secretary:—

Sir,—I have to suggest to the Standing Committee the provision of Rs. 600 for the appointment of an analyst for three months, to examine the air in different localities of the Island. It must not be supposed that from examinations of the localities which are undrained that they wil be drained, or that the atmosphere near pools of sewage will be less impure, or that pools of sewage will be removed, or that the crowding of populations, in crowded houses and rooms, will be less, but nevertheless the results will be interesting and suggestive. It is necessary to state distinctly the value of examination of the air so that hopes and expectations may not be formed which cannot be realized. Should the Standing Committee approve of my suggestion, I would ask the Chemical Analyser to Government to recommend an analyst. The expenditure can be met from savings in the Health Department.—Yours, &c., T. S. WEIR.

Mr. Kabrajee enquired if the analysis could not be undertaken by the Health Department.

Dr. Weir stated that it could not, owing to the fact that the executive work was already sufficiently heavy, moreover the analysis should be carried out by specially trained men.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee considered the proposed expenditure was only trifling compared with the value of such an analysis. He, therefore, moved that the recommendation of the Commissioner be carried out.

The Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram seconded.

Mr. Kabrajee did not see that the analysis would be of any practical value.

The motion wss carried by 5 votes to 3.

THE BUDGET ESTIMATES.

The budget estimates for the year 1892-93 showed the total income for the year at Rs. 73,50,317, which includes an opening balance at the commencement of the year of Rs. 16,00,000. The expenditure of all departments, including municipal buildings, fire insurance fund, special extraordinary works, and reserve fund, is estimated at Rs. 66,87,146, leaving a balance at the close of the year, including the Rs. 1,00,000 required by law, at Rs. 8,63,171.

The consideration of the budget was deferred until the next meeting of the Committee.

There was no other business of interest.

THE PRESERVATION OF GAME ON THE NILGIRIS.

AT a general meeting of the members of the Nilgiri Game Association held in the month of July last, to consider among other matters the result of the deliberations of a special committee appointed by them and the suggestions made by such committee, the following resolutions were passed:—

Resolved that the committee's resolution be adopted; the limits of the local area to which the Act shall apply are recommended for the sanction of Government.

That the special attention of Government be invited to the fact that the law as it stands at present permits of persons shooting on Government waste lands other than reserved forests, without a license, such waste lands being the grazing grounds of game harboring in the forests.

Read Committee's Resolution No. III.—Col. Lockhart's amendment seconded by Col. Liardet, that the fee stand at Rs. 15 and that a tax be imposed on each sambur, ibex, bison and barking deer shot, having been put and lost, it was proposed by Capt. the Hon. R. T. Lawley, and seconded by Mr. W. O. David, that the committee's proposal that the fee for shooting licenses be raised to Rs. 30 be submitted for the favourable consideration of Government. The expenses of preservation are heavy, and cannot be curtailed; and in no other way can funds be found for the further importation of new species of fish and game.

In submitting the above proceedings of the Game Association to the Commissioners of Land Revenue, the Collector, Mr. MacCartie, pointed out that the Government of India saw no objection to extend Act II. of 1889 to the whole of the Nilgiri District, such extension, while including the South East Wynaad, retained within game limits such parts of Malabar and Coimbatore that were already within the jurisdiction of the Game Act, and with regard to the suggestion to make it compulsory to take out licenses for shooting on waste lands in order to protect game in the reserved forests, it appeared to Mr. MacCartie that the simpler plan would be to enact a provision in the new Act enforcing licenses for shooting for all the areas reserved and unreserved within the game limits, leaving it to the Collector of the District to take the necessary steps for the exclusion of reserves requiring special protection. Mr. MacCartie also recommended the adoption of the Committee's proposal to raise the license fee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30 he being of the same opinion as the committee in regard to the expenses of preserving being heavy, and the lack of funds for experimental importations. The fee was not prohibitive as he considered that devotees of sport were always willing to pay for it. The Board of Revenue, concurring with the views of the Collector, have accorded their sanction to the proposal to raise the license fee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 30, such fee to be levied only in the area to which the Nilgiri Game Act II. of 1879 applies.—*South Indian Observer*

OUR Nagpur correspondent writes:—Mr. A. P. MacDonnell, Chief Commissioner, came into Nagpur from Pachmarhi last Tuesday morning. His entry was a public one, and heads of departments, the Nagpur Raja and other leading gentlemen were present at the station, with a guard-of-honor to receive him. A salute of 13 guns was fired from the Seetabuldee Fort. The Chief Commissioner proceeded to the new Residency on Takli Hill. Mr. MacDonnell leaves again on the 24th instant on his cold weather tour; and after visiting Balaghat, Raipore, Bhundara, Chanda, and Wardha will return to Nagpur on the 10th December.

LORD ROSEBERY is residing with his children at Mentmore, and Lady Leconfield has been staying there with him. He will probably pass some time in Egypt during the winter with his mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, who is about to proceed there for six months, accompanied by Mr. and Lady Mary Hope. Lord Rosebery has finished his monograph on Mr. Pitt, which will probably be a very interesting work, as his cousin, Lord Stanhope, placed at his disposal the invaluable collection of Pitt papers at Chevening.

LIEUTENANT KING'S CASE.

THE following is the written statement filed by Mr. King:—"On Wednesday, the 23rd October, I rode in from Wellington and slept at the Club at Ooty. On Thursday, the 24th idem, at the hunt dinner at the Club, having to attend at a Court-Martial at Wellington at 9 a.m. on the 25th, I left the Club at about 2 a.m. on the morning of 25th in a country cart in which my servant had previously arranged my bedding. I was undressed. I had no stick or whip or any other weapon of any kind in the bandy. As the road to Coonoor is principally down hill I lay with my feet to the bullocks. I was asleep when the cart reached the Craigmore toll-gate when the driver stopped and I was awakened by the sound of voices. The cart had already passed through the toll-gate when I woke up. The next thing I recollect was the bandyman asking me for money to pay the toll. I told him I had no money, the toll man began to press me for payment. I distinctly heard two voices. I shouted out "got no pice here, my name is King Sabib." I said this because I was returning to Ooty immediately. The Court-Martial was over and I had two ponies running at the races at Ooty. I had frequently on other occasions reserved payment of the toll under similar circumstances until my return. A man came to my head and shook my pillow saying, "Must pay now." I swore at him a bit and told the baudyman to go on, I was still drowsy and annoyed at being awoke. The cart moved on down hill and I quite thought the incident was over. All the time I had not moved from my recumbent attitude. About 20 seconds afterwards I suddenly heard the sound of a stick falling on my pillow close by my head, with considerable violence. This thoroughly aroused me, and turning round I jumped out. The cart was at the time about 30 yards past the toll-gate. I saw at the distance of about a couple of yards only two men advancing towards the bandy with sticks in their hands which they were brandishing; apprehending a repetition of violence and seeing I was alone and quite unarmed against two men I jumped out, rushed against the right hand man of the two and hit him in the face with my fist, he staggered. I immediately closed with the left hand man and wrested his stick from him; this man made a very feeble resistance and bolted leaving the stick in my hands. The other man had in the meantime disappeared, and I am absolutely certain he was not on the ground. As the second man ran away I struck at the lower part of his left leg with the stick with one hand. I am not certain whether I hit him. During this occurrence which had not occupied more than 30 seconds the bandyman was sitting in his bandy, and to the best of my knowledge had never left it as the road is very steep just there. The bandy was moving when I jumped out of the bandy and had gone on about 10 yards before it stopped. The bandy was, therefore, about 40 yards from the toll-gate when I got into the bandy again to resume my journey. I struck no blow with a stick in the struggle with the exception of the slight blow I aimed at the leg of the second man as he bolted. I am absolutely certain that the injury on the head of the deceased man was not caused by any act of mine. I used no more violence than I considered necessary for my own self-defence, nor would I have used any violence but for the blow on my pillow which just missed striking my head, and which was followed by the appearance of two men pursuing my bandy with sticks in their hands. The whole occurrence did not occupy more than half a minute, and I neither saw nor received any intimation then or subsequently that anyone was hurt. The stick which I had wrested from the second man's hand I took to Wellington, and on my arrival at my quarters I took the stick myself out of the bandy when I got out and shewed it at once to Lieutenant Gordon, R. A., who was sleeping in my quarters. As my quarters were in the new camp, about half a mile from barracks, I had received orders that an officer must always sleep in camp. This is the reason that Lieutenant Gordon was sleeping in my room during my absence. To Mr. Gordon I made a statement as to what had occurred exactly, as I now relate it. I kept the stick with a view of using it in criminal proceedings which I at that time contemplated taking against my assailants. I attended the Court-Martial at the Wellington Barracks at 9 A.M. on the 25th and returned to Ooty in a four-wheeled carriage with Mr. Gordon and Mr. Muter, R. A. I arrived at Ooty about 4 P.M. in time to witness the races. On the way to Ooty with these gentlemen we particularly looked out for a bruse on the face of one of the two toll-men whom we saw there. But we saw no traces, nor did the men say anything to us. We were in a hurry to get to the races, so did not question them at the time. On the Sunday following—the 27th, I drove with Mr. Bulfin of my regiment to the toll-bar with the object of identifying my assailants as preliminary to prosecuting them for assault. We asked two men whom we found there whether they had been engaged in the row on Friday morning. They said "no" and denied all knowledge of the occurrence. As I could not identify the men and was under orders to return to Bangalore, whither I proceeded on the 1st October, the idea of instituting proceedings fell through by reason partly because of the expense and inconvenience which such proceedings would have caused me. On hearing that a complaint of assault had been preferred against me I wrote from Bangalore without an hour's delay, and sent a power of attorney to Mr. David and instructed him to appear in my interest and reject all compromise. I further instructed him by the next post to make a counter-charge of assault. I wish to express my regret that the deceased should have succumbed, if he did so succumb, even indirectly to any act of mine, but at the same time I absolutely deny having struck him with a stick or weapon of any kind or having struck him any blow except the one blow in the face with my fist."

On the prosecution case being closed Mr. Norton asked the Court what procedure it proposed to adopt and presumed that it would proceed under chapter XXI. of the Criminal Procedure Code for trial of warrant cases, but the Magistrate said that he was proceeding under Chapter XVIII of the Code merely to enquire into a case triable by a Court of Sessions or the High Court. Mr Norton then said he would certainly ask to address the Court to show that, the prosecution case having broken down, the accused ought to be discharged, and if necessary examine the witnesses for the defence. Some discussion then took place as to what should be done as regards the possible examination of witnesses in the event of the Magistrate proceeding to try the case himself on a less grave charge within his jurisdiction, and also as to how far the Magistrate should weigh the evidence for purposes of committal, discharge, or trial of the case before himself. The Government Prosecutor seemed to urge—although he admitted that the point was doubtful—that the Magistrate was bound to commit, but ultimately it was agreed that the Magistrate had power to hear the whole of the evidence to enable him to ascertain whether a case would stand, and to commit, discharge or try the case himself, in which last case, the Magistrate thought that he might proceed on the evidence recorded. Mr. Norton after the examination of the accused called several witnesses for the defence, who spoke to the fact that no stick of any kind was placed in the cart by anyone when it was prepared for Mr. King, neither did he take one with him on the night in question. That the stick produced in Court by the defence was wrested from the hand of a toll-gate keeper, that such a stick is used by natives for playing a game known as Banum, and is also used for measuring ponies at the toll-gate. A ground plan of the toll house and road leading to Wellington was filed, as also three photographs showing the position of the cart at the time the assault is said to have taken place. Careful measurements from several points were taken and their accuracy deposed to by Captains Ward, R. E. and Bulfin. Mr. David did not cross-examine any of the defence witness. Mr. Norton in his address which occupied fully three quarters of an hour, dwelt forcibly on the flimsy evidence adduced by the prosecution in connection with the stick supposed to be used that night. Mr. Norton thought that if it was a case of a native against a native the Court would not hesitate to dispose of it, and he could not see why this case should not be disposed of at once. Mr. Clarke summed up, carefully and lengthily, and after commenting severely on the evidence of the witness Devana—whom his Worship designated Beelzebub, whose powers of vision appeared to be even better than that of Sam Weller, inasmuch as he was able to see the assault committed through a door 2½ inches thick, while nobody else during daylight could view the cart although several tried, without craning—committed Mr. King for trial to the High Court Sessions. The responsibility Mr. Clarke said was a great one, and expressed his great sympathy for Mr. King, but he had to perform his duty and, therefore, could not help committing the case to a higher tribunal. Mr. King was released on bail on his recognizance for Rs. 4,000 and two sureties, Mr. Norton and Colonel Begbie, Rs.2,000 each. The case will be heard at the Madras Sessions now being held. Mr. King has been committed on two charges, *viz.*, culpable homicide not amounting to murder and causing grievous hurt.—*South of India Observer.*

THE "FREE COINAGE" ISSUE.

MR. MORETON FREWEN, in his second letter to the *Pioneer* on this subject, writes:—Before proceeding to review the methods by which silver was demonetised at Washington in 1873, it is desirable to make this point clear, that it was in the power of any group of speculators who could secure this change in the coinage laws of the United States, to achieve the greatest financial *coup* of our generation. Let us select a single security, the price of which rises and falls with the price of silver, that security which represents the silver borrowings of the Government of India—"Rupee paper" as it is called. Here are some 85 crores of rupees, worth 85 millions sterling, if the rupee is at two shillings and worth 42½ millions should the rupee fall to a shilling? Only a year since, when fresh legislation was pending at Washington, rupee paper rose suddenly almost 30 per cent., so that on this silver security alone, and in six months, there was a speculative advance in value of some 25 millions sterling. And I am well within the mark in saying that if during the coming session, Congress were again to demonetise silver, as was done in 1873, the sterling value of rupee paper would fall not less than 50 per cent., while on the contrary a Free Coinage Act will secure an advance of 30 per cent. or more.

This is merely one of a dozen securities, the sterling price of which depends directly upon the price of silver and indirectly, a fall in the Eastern exchange rates brings about a fall in the price of wheat, of cotton and of other staples, the values of which for future delivery are the medium both upon the American and European bourses for most extensive gambling. Picture then for a moment the position of an operator who knew for certain that the stock of the London and North-Western Railway was about to fall fifty points, and you will have some idea of the fortunes that could be made out of the ensuing fall in silver securities, if only it were possible to secure legislation here, which by shutting off the unlimited purchases of silver at these mints should destroy the free market for silver in this vast country.

Let us now see what happened. In 1872, both metals having always been previously admitted to free coinage at a fixed ratio, a Bill was introduced by Mr. Kelly professing to codify and revise the mint statutes. The Bill was referred to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures, of which Committee Mr. Kelly was then Chairman. When Mr. Kelly reported the Bill in the Lower House Mr. Potter, of New York, asked, "Does it make any change in the standard of weight or fineness of the coin?" Mr. Kelly replied, "it does not."

Mr. Hooper, of Massachusetts, next appears, with Mr. Kelly's Bill in charge, and this Bill was read and passed in the Lower House after the following dialogue:—

Mr. Holman: "I suppose it is intended to have the Bill read before it is put upon its passage?"

Mr. Hooper: "I hope not. It is a long Bill, and those who are interested in it are perfectly familiar with its provisions."

Mr. Kerr, of Indiana: "The rules cannot be suspended so as to dispense with the reading of the Bill?"

The Speaker: They can be."

Mr. Kerr: "I want the House to understand that it is attempted to put through this Bill without its being read."

After which the Bill was "put through" by a vote of 110 to 13.

The all-important section in this Bill was section 16, which reads: "The silver coins of the United States shall be a dollar, a half-dollar a quarter-dollar and a dime; and the weight of the dollar shall be three hundred and eighty-four grains; the half-dollar, quarter-dollar and dime shall be respectively one-half, one-quarter and one-tenth of the weight of said dollar; *which coins shall be a legal tender at their nominal value for any amount not exceeding five dollars in any one payment.*"

Here, then, was the clause that for the first time deprived the silver dollar of its full legal tender prerogative. No Congressman suspected that there was any such intention on the part of the framers of the Bill; all, no doubt, read the legal tender limitation as applying not to the dollar but only to the *subdivisions of the dollar*; and very few members were likely to scan closely a coinage bill at a time when both gold and silver had been withdrawn from circulation and inconvertible "greenbacks" were the only currency of the country.

The Bill passed the House and was referred to Senate Committee on Finance, of which Committee Mr. John Sherman was Chairman. No man in his senses supposes that Senator Sherman was not entirely honest, and a man of his ability and position would do well thus late in the day to set himself right with his countrymen by admitting, as Grant, Garfield, Blaine, Conkling and many others have admitted, that he had no knowledge that an apparently innocent Bill for codifying and revising the mint statues covered radical changes in the law of the land, of which changes their scope and their purpert, it was the first duty of every representative to ask the judgment of his constituents. The Bill was amended by the Senate in order as it was declared to make the United States coinage ratio of 1 to 16 conform to the French ratio of 1 to 15½: as to which Mr. Sherman said (January 17, 1873)—"This Bill proposes a silver coinage exactly the same as the French and what are called the 'Associated Nations' of Europe, who have adopted the international standard of silver coinage; that is, the dollar provided for by this Bill is the precise equivalent of the five-franc piece."

And then, in reply to Senator Casserly, Senator Sherman said: "The preceding section provides for a coin which is exactly interchangable with the English shilling and the five-franc piece of France; that is, the five-franc piece of France will be the exact equivalent of a doller of the United States in our silver coinage; and in order to show this, wherever our silver coin shall float—and we are providing that it shall float all over the world—we propose to stamp upon it, instead of our eagle, the intrinsic fineness and weight of the coin. Mr. Lingerman has suggested this as being a convenient mode of promoting international coinage."

Mr. Casserly: "We cannot have an international coinage on the basis of our silver coin, unless our silver coin is up to the standard of all the nations with which we expect to have relations. Now I ask the Senator whether this Bill proposes a silver coinage of that character?"

Mr. Sherman: "This Bill proposes a silver coinage exactly the same as the French and what are called the 'Associated Nations' of Europe' who have adopted the international standard of silver coinage; that is, the dollar provided by this Bill is the precise equivalent of the five-franc piece."

Could language be mere explicit? Every Senator who heard this statement must have understood that the Bill was a Bill to include the United States with the Latin Monetary Union—that her silver, equally with theirs, was to be coined freely into legal tender money at a ratio of 1 to 15½.

Such is the history of this Act of 1873; the nation was shortly to awaken to the fact that the Bill which was to make American coined silver "float all over the world," which, in the words of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, was to arrange for a silver coinage "exactly the same as the French," which was to promote "international coinage"—this Bill had positively deprived silver of free coinage and legal tender.

And yet Senator Sherman declares to-day, and with indignation, that he at least understood the provisions and scope of the Bill, and that he considered a dollar which was not even to be legal tender at home was yet good enough "to float all over the world."

If a change in the law in 1891 for the purpose of permitting the free coinage of silver is "inflation," why is not that other change in the law in 1873, which for the first time deprived silver of free coinage, to be stigmatised as "contraction?" The accident that the nation had for the time suspended specie payments in 1873 has nothing to do with the principle involved. And if the change in 1873 was carefully covered up and disguised by the verbiage of Congressional draughtsmen, so that the fact that silver was being demonetised was carefully concealed from the nation, why is this not to be stigmatised as a fraud which to-day requires to be punished? And yet, in full view of all the facts, the London daily press has for years past continued to declare that it was right and proper to hocus silver out of the currency in 1873 by manipulating the Legislature, the judgment of the nation never having been consulted; but that to-day the re-admission of silver to free coinage and legal tender, the approval of the majority having been secured, is the spoliation of the bondholder and is being obtained corruptly at the instigation of those who own mines!

Let me now show with what amazement this Act of 1873 broke upon the chief actors when first they became acquainted with its provisions. The subject is so important and so unique that I shall be pardoned if my quotations from the Congressional Record are somewhat numerous. Eight months after President Grant had signed the Act which was for ever to exclude silver from the currency, the President, still in absolute ignorance of the change, writes thus to Mr. Cowdrey: (Macpherson's *Handbook of Politics*, p, 134) October 6th, 1873. "The panic has brought greenbacks about to a par with silver. I wonder that silver is not already coming into the market to supply the deficiency in the circulating medium. When it does come—and I predict that it will soon—we will have made a rapid stride toward specie payments. . . The circulation of silver will have other beneficial effects . . . silver will become the standard of value, which will be hoarded in a small way . . . I confess to a desire to see a limited hoarding of money."

General (afterwards President) Garfield said at Springfield, Ohio, in 1877, of the Act of 1873: "Perhaps I ought to be ashamed to say so, but it is the truth to say that I—at that time Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, and having my hands overfull during all that time—never read the Bill. It was put through, as dozens of bills are in Congress, on the faith of the report of Chairman of the Committee; therefore I tell you, because it is the truth, that I had no knowledge of it."

Senator Beck said: What I complain of is that the House never knew what was in that Bill. Will any sane man believe that that they (Senators) deliberately consented to strike down silver coinage? Mr. Sherman says they all did. I do not believe him."

Senator Beck then proceeded to quote the Chairman of the Committee on Finance (Mr. Sherman) as to the changes proposed—changes which were to "promote international coinage and result in a silver dollar that would "float all over the world. And then Senator Stewart of Nevada said to Senator Sherman: "What ever may be your construction of the meaning now, the words used then induced me to vote with you because you made me believe that you were sending out a *bona fide* silver dollar, as good as any in the world.

Mr. Kelly, the father of the original measure, and who was Chairman of the Committee on Coinge, said, March 9, 1878 (Record, Vol. 7, p. 165): "In connection with the charge that I advocated the Bill which demonetised the standard silver dollar, I say that though the Chairman of the committee on Coinage, I was as ignorant of the fact that it would demonetise the silver dollar, or of its dropping the silver dollar from our system of coins as were those distinguished Senators—Messrs. Blaine and Voorhees, I do not think that there were three members in the House that knew it. . . The Committee on Coinage who reported the original Bill were faithful and able and scanned its provisions closely. As their organ I reported it; it contained provision for both the standard silver dollar and the trade dollar. Never having heard till long after its enactment of the substitution in this Senate of the section which dropped the standard dollar, I profess to know nothing of its history. But I am prepared to say that in all the legislation of this country there is no mystery equal to the demonetisation of the standard silver dollar of the United States. I have never found a man who could tell how it came about or why."

Further Mr. Kelly said: "I wish, gentlemen, to know what that Bill was, it was a Bill to reorganise the mints, and it was passed without allusion in debate to the question of the retention or abandonment of the standard silver doller . . . I was the Chairman of the Committee that reported the original Bill, and I aver upon my honour that I did not know that it proposed to drop the standard dollar, and did not learn that it had done so far eighteen months after the passage of the substitute offered by Mr. Hooper.

Mr. Holman said (Record, Vol. 4, p. 193): "I have before me the record of the proceedings of this House on the passage of that Bill, a record which no man can read without being convinced that the measure and the method of its passage through the House was a colossal swindle. I assert that the measure never had the sanction of this House, and does not possess the moral force of law . . . The original Bill was simply a Bill to organise a Bureau of Mines and Coinage. The Bill which finally passed the House and which ultimately became a law was certainly not read in this House. I myself asked the question of Mr. Hooper, who stood near, whether it changed the law in regard to coinage. And the answer of Mr. Hooper certainly left the impression upon the whole House that the subject of the coinage was not affected by that Bill.

In the Senate on March 30, 1876, Senator Conklin of New York asked in dismay: "Will the Senator allow me to ask him or some other Senator a question? Is it true that there is now by law no American dollar? And if so, is it true that the effect of this Bill is to make half-dollars and quarter-dollars the only silver coin which can be used as a legal tender?"

Mr. Bright of Tennessee (Record, Vol. 7, p. 584) said: "The Bill passed by fraud in the House; never having been printed in advance; being a substitute for the printed Bill; never having been read at the Clerk's desk, the reading having been dispensed with by an impression that the Bill made no material alteration in the coinage laws. It was passed under such circumstances that the fraud escaped the attention of some of the most watchful as well as ablest statesmen in Congress at that time."

Senator Allison (Record Vol. 7, p. 1059) said: "When the secret history of this Bill comes to be told it will disclose the fact that the House of Representatives intended to coin both gold and silver, and intended to place both metals upon the French relation (ratio) instead of on our own, which was the true scientific position with reference to this subject."

Senator Hereford (Record, Vol. 7, p 939) said: "The Bill as it passed was never read, never discussed, and the Chairman of the Committee who reported it said to Mr. Holman that it did not affect the coinage in any way whatever."

Senator Howe (Record, Vol. 7, p. 764) said: "Mr. President, I do not regard the demonetisation of silver as an attempt to wrench from the people more than they agreed to pay. That is not the crime of which I accuse the Act of 1873. I charge it with guilt compared with which the robbery of two hundred millions is venial."

Mr. Voorhees (Record, Vol 7, p 1063) said: "I want to ask my friend from Maine whether I may call him as one more witness to the fact that it was not generally know whether silver was demonetised. Did he know, as Speaker of the House, presiding at that time, the silver dollar was demonetised in the Bill?"

Mr. Blain: "I did not know anything that was in the Bill. And now I should like to exchange questions with the Senator from Indiana, who was then on the floor, and whose business it was far more than mine to know, because by the designation of the House I was to put questions, the Senator from Indiana with his power as a debator, to unfold them; did he know?"

Mr. Voorhees: "I very frankly say that I did not."

It is not necessary to ransack further the Records of Congress. Such was the genesis of this extraordinary act—an act which was the essential preliminary, if a panic was to be created in silver securities on the European bourses, and which their is little doubt should be connected as cause and effect, with the gigantic contemporary operations in Europe, to "bear" silver stocks. And what world-wide results have followed from this fraud! The financial embarrassment of the Government of India—the distress of its civil servants. Those colossal fluctuations in the Eastern exchange rates, which are chiefly responsible for the lasting depression in the chief trade of Lancashire, and for those precocious developments in the cotton milling industry of Bombay. And, further, its results are to be traced in the stimulus afforded to the grain exports of Asia to Europe, and in that consequent fall in the price of wheat and other staples which has so nearly wrecked the heavily mortgaged agricultural community both in Europe and the United States.

And with these economic conditions might be usefully connected social phenomena not less interesting but far more complex—how with the rise in the value of money there is now emerging a great money power to reign in the place of the landed aristocracies of Europe—a cosmopolitan power that laughs at Nationalism, and a power also which is so largely Semitic that already an anti-Semitic agitation is forcing itself everywhere upon the public attention.

BISHOP WILBERFORCE is the subject of the latest short biography in the series entitled "English Leaders of Religion," published by Methuen and Co. The author is the Rev. G. W. Daniell, M.A. In the chapter on the Bishop's literary influence and personality some of the old stories are given, which at this distance of time are none the worse for being again told. There is his reply, for instance, to the lady who asked him why he was called "Soapy Sam"!—"Because, madam, I am always in hot water and always come out of it with clean hands." Again, there is the story of the Bishop, after leaving his diocese, meeting one of his old clergy and astonishing his chaplain by the wonderful memory that could bring him to ask after "the old grey horse." The Bishop said, "Did you not see the hair on his coat?" Mr. Daniell has certainly not got the best version of this story which represents the Bishop as asking after the grey mare and explaining, "I saw the grey hairs on his coat and I chanced the sex." On one occasion Bishop Wilber force's pride on his power of recollecting faces had a curious rebuff. At a confirmation he thought he saw a boy whom he had confirmed before and he sent twice to the lad to say so. The candidate for confirmation irritated at the Bishop's persistency said to the second messenger, who was no other than the clergyman presenting him, "Tell him he is a liar."

AFGHANISTAN AND THE PAMIRS INCIDENT.

FOR the first time, writes the Lahore paper, our transfrontier correspondents in Afghanistan have obtained news of the Pamirs incident. It comes in the shape of information that General Katal Khan, Governor of Talikhan in Afghan Turkistan, has reported to the Amir that Russians had arrived "in the Pamir in the Yarkand region," and the Sura Beg Khan, leader of the Khirghiz and Alai tribes, and apparently recognised as the Governor of the Pamir and Yarkand regions over which Afghanistan has claimed suzerainty hitherto, had joined the Russians. The Governor of Talikhan, therefore, asked that his district, as well as Badakshan should be reinforced with troops. There are two trade routes from the Pamirs to Afghanistan, and these apparently converge in Talikhan. It is natural, therefore, that the first direct news should be conveyed to the Amir from that place. Nothing is said by our correspondents as to the action taken by the Amir: but they assert that since Sher Ali Khan's time the region in dispute has been an appendage to the province of Badakshan. Owing to the inclement climate no resident Governor or garrison was sent there; but as the cattle from Wakhan, Shignan and Talikhan went thither annually to graze, it was always considered, even before Sher Ali annexed it to the province of Badakshan, as a part of Afghanistan, although practically abandoned to the wandering Kirghiz and Alai tribes. The fact that the Chief of these tribes has gone over to the Russian explains the Russian announcement that the population of the Pamirs had asked to be annexed by Russia and, indeed, it gives a plausible basis for the Russian claims. On the other hand it is very clear that the region has always been regarded as belonging to regions admittedly Afghan, as situated on the Afghan side of the trifid watershed line, which is the natural limit to the Russian, Chinese and Afghan dominions.

THE DEMORALISATION OF RUSSIA.

THERE was a time, writes Mr. E. B. Lanin in the *Fortnightly Review*, when the Russian people were as completely equipped for their part in the struggle for national existence as were most of those who are become the sucessful nations of to-day. It was when, split up into a number of petty principalities and republics, they were honest, believing Pagans. Centralisation gave them Muscovy, which began by

SPORTING NOTES.

STOWE HOUSE was the scene of an interesting ceremony at the opening meet of the Woodnorton Harriers on Tuesday Oct. 21. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris had issued about 200 invitations to a champagne breakfast, and the gathering took place in the state dining-room, the walls of which are adorned with tapestries representing classic subjects, the ceiling being ornamented with gilding by Sclater and paintings by Jones. The tables were relieved by palms and other exotics. The Comte de Paris presided, and there were present the Comtesse de Paris, the Princesse Helene, Princesse Isabella, Princesse Louise, and Prince Ferdinand d'Orleans, Lord and Lady Lawrence, Lord and Lady Addington, Lady Cecily Clifton, Colonel Morgan, Captain Levi, Captain Luis Morgan-Grenville, and others. Breakfast over, Mr. Charles Higgins, of Bent-hill, on behalf of the company, presented the Comtesse de Paris with a handsome silver hunting-horn, bearing the inscription, "Presented to her Royal Highness the Comtesse de Paris by the farmers and others in Buckingham and neighbourhood, hunting with the Woodnorton Harriers, October 20, 1891." The Comte de Paris acknowledged the gift, observing that, whatever destiny might be in store for them, they would not forget the kindness of their friends and neighbours. Subsequently the company rode out, and one or two sharp gallops were enjoyed by the large field.

H. H. Griffin, who puts us all right in the *Sportsman* of October 16 about the name of Mons Meg, is the official handicapper of the National Cyclists' Union. As an athlete he has been wonderfully successful. For the last three years he has pulverised the world's record for cycle handicapping, having alloted starts for 12,946 cyclists in 507 events at 252 sports, figures no other start-shunter has ever approached. As timekeeper, he has also had long and varied experience. "H. H. G.," as he is frequently called, was born on Amherst Island, Lake Ontario, Canada, on 18 Oct., 1854, stands, according to the survey of the Anthropological Department of the "Healtheries," 6ft. 3·5in., and weighs about 12 stone. He perpetuates a curious family trait; he has an only son: he is an only son himself; so was his father, Major Griffin, B.A., J.P., and Assistant Adjutant General; his grandfather, Captain Griffin, 14th Regiment; his great-grandfather, Captain Griffin Dragoons; &c., &c., and is the first of his line for many generations who has not been in the army.

Lord Hawke's cricket team commenced a two days' match on Tuesday Oct. 21 in the Rosedale Grounds, Toronto, against an eleven chosen from the clubs comprising the Western Ontario Association. The Englishmen, who played ten men only, Mr. Key being absent, were the first to go to the wicket. Their innings terminated for a total of 184 runs, against which the home team scored only 80. The home team followed the following day, but were not even so successful as before, being dismissed for 48 runs. The Englishmen were thus the victors by an innings and 54 runs. As the match was terminated early in the day, Lord Hawke's team went to the wicket for the second innings, in order to fill up the afternoon. A fine exhibition of batting was afforded by Lord Hawke, whose total reached 53, and Mr. Hewett, who scored 109, not out. The visitors had made 210 for six wickets when stumps were drawn.

We are thankful for small mercies in the way of rowing in England now. Therefore, considerable interest attached to a match that arose out of the last National Regatta, and was decided on the Thames on Monday October 20 over the championship course between Putney and Mortlake. The competitors were S. J. Wingate, of Wandsworth, who somewhat unexpectedly won the junior sculling contest at the regatta and H. Cole, of Deptford, and the Stakes at issue were £50. Wingate, who had the Surrey station, took the lead after a good struggle for a mile, and though Cole spurted again and again, and at Barnes was actually overlapping his rival's skiff, Wingate was never overtaken. Above the railway bridge Wingate drew further away once more, and increasing his advantage, won by two lengths, having covered the distance in 24 min. 8 sec.

Middlesex and the Eastern Counties met on Wednesday Oct. 22 to decide their match in the Rugby Football Union County Championship, at the Lyttelton Ground, Leyton. There seemed a lack of combination among the Eastern Counties, and Middlesex gained nine points within a quarter of an hour of the start. Then for a little while the Eastern team played up with more vigour, but their half-backs had few opportunities given them, owing to the impetuous manner in which their rivals forced the ball through the scrimmages. The record at half-time was two goals and three tries (16 points) in favour of Middlesex. Positions having been exchanged, it was expected that the Eastern Counties would in some measure retrieve their losses. However, the reverse proved the case. "No side" was announced, and Middlesex declared the winners by three goals and five tries to nothing.

The sale of some of M. Lupin's horses at Paris on Saturday the 18th ult., did not produce any sensational biddings. The various lots, comprising yearlings, two-year-olds, and four-year-olds, were mostly sired by Xaintrailles, who ran in Melton's Derby. The highest price reached was 1,200 sovs. for Chaudernayor, a yearling by Xaintrailles out of Pensacola, who fell to M. E. Blanc's nod. As several were brought in it is possible we may yet see M. Lupin's colours unfurled in public. After the sale of the Lupin horses M. P. Donon's Le Destrier realised 3,880sovs., he being bought by M. Dousdebes.

Water polo is gradually growing in popularity, and, like all games that catch on, it has developed an international contest between England and Scotland. The first match between the two countries 14 months ago ended in a decisive defeat for the Englishmen, who, although playing their own rules—then somewhat strange to the Scots—were beaten pointless by four goals to nil. At the Cranston Hill Baths, Glasgow, the second match took place on Saturday Oct. 18 and once more the Englishmen, playing under the Scotch method, were beaten by their northern rivals, but not until after some brilliant play, by two goals to nil.

Curiously enough, the Cesarewitch supplied no prominent favorite for the Cambridgeshire as in previous years, owing to neither the first, second, third, nor fourth being engaged in the short handicap—a very rare occurrence indeed. Hence those who took up positions at the Bushes, T.Y.C. winning post, and Rowley mile starting post, in the hope of spotting the future winner of the Cambridgeshire, as in the case of Scherz, whose octogenarian trainer was an eye-witness of last week's race, were ill repaid for their trouble.

A New York correspondent states that Charles Reed the well-known turf-man, bid 100,000 dols. for St. Blaise, the Derby winner of 1883, at the sale of the Belmont stable on Friday October 17. There was no other bid, the offer being greeted with cheers. The horse will be sent to the Fairview Stock farm. Maud S., the famous trotter, brought 40,000 dols. The justification offered for the high price given for St. Blaise is his success as the sire of Potomac, St. Florian La Tosca, Chesapeake, and others; 30,000dols. were paid for a single untried St. Blaise yearling.

Some good football matches were played under Association rules. Kent met Middlesex at Chatham. Middlesex won the toss, and played at first with the wind in their favour. Soon after the start Harris kicked a goal for the visitors, and before a quarter of of an hour had elapsed the same player added a second, while prior to half-time Dixon obtained a third. After change of ends Borton kicked a fourth goal for Middlesex. Towards the close of the game Kent played up vigorously and a goal was placed to their credit by Gascoigne. Middlesex won by four goals to one.

A clever transaction on the Cesarewitch on the part of an English backer of horses is deserving of record. Immediately after the publication of the handicap he selected three horses as being well in from having won long races—viz., Ragimunde as winner of the Metropolitan; Lily of Lumley as winner of the Manchester Cup, and Buccaneer as winner of the Ebor Handicap, and backed each to win £2,000, the former pair at 33 to 1 each, and Buccaneer at 40 to 1!

St. Blaise, one of the worst horses who won our Derby, has enjoyed much popularity as a sire in America. On Saturday the 18th ulto., he was purchased at the sale of the Belmont Stad by Mr. C. Reed, a well-known American turfite, for 100,000 dollars, if I mistake not, the highest price ever paid for a thoroughbred. He goes to the Fairview Stock Farm paddocks.

Harry Hall was invited to an inspection of Quartus a few days ago, and the colt knew his old master the moment he entered the box. Horses undoubtedly possess long memories, and the late Mr. Thomas Dowson was wont to maintain stoutly that their recollection of friends and of enemies came more through the medium of hearing than of sight.

NOTICES.

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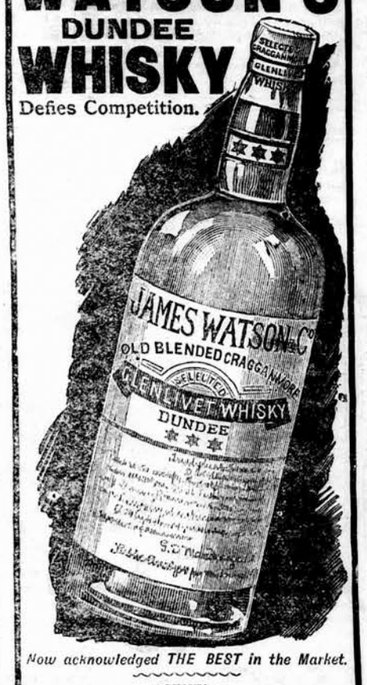

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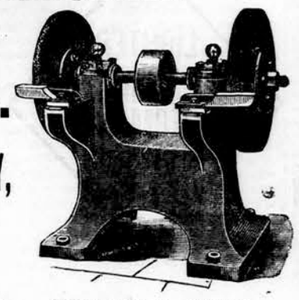

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
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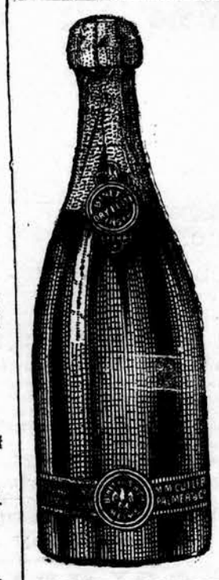

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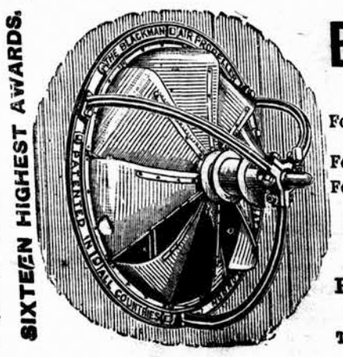

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